



South Carolina

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2004 Survey Results

Division of Biostatistics and Health GIS
Public Health Statistics and Information Services



South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

Supported by a Cooperative Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was completed by Jennifer Chiprich, PhD, Epidemiologist and Beili Dong, MD, MPH, BRFSS Coordinator. James E. Ferguson, DrPH, Project Director of the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (SC BRFSS) and Deputy Director of Public Health Statistics and Information Services and Guang Zhao, PhD, Director, Division of Biostatistics and Health GIS kindly reviewed this report and gave valuable input.

Clearwater Research Inc. provided quality service in data collection. Their hard work is appreciated.

We are also grateful to those South Carolina citizens who took time to participate in the survey. Without them, the SC BRFSS could not succeed.

This survey was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Cooperative Agreement U58/CCU400582.

INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (SC BRFSS) is administered by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) with funding and guidance provided by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) since 1984. The BRFSS questionnaire is modified each year by the CDC with collaboration of the states. The survey asks a variety of behavior-related questions including tobacco and alcohol consumption, exercise, as well as demographic information, access to health care, health awareness, use of preventive services, and other topics. South Carolina also develops specific “State-added questions” to be included in the survey to meet the needs of the state.

The 2004 SC BRFSS consists of 7,114 complete telephone interviews conducted with a randomly selected adult aged 18 years or older from sampled households using a disproportionate stratified sample from all telephone-equipped dwelling units in South Carolina. This report highlights some findings in this survey.

Please direct all comments and questions to:

*BRFSS
Division of Biostatistics and Health GIS
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Telephone: (803) 896-5164
Fax: (803) 896-5182*

More information is available at this website:

http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/brfss_index.htm

NOTES ABOUT THE TABLES IN THIS REPORT

- ❑ Use caution in interpreting if number of respondents is less than 50.
- ❑ N = Number of Respondents, % = Percentage, C.I. (95%) = Confidence Interval (at 95 percent probability level).
- ❑ Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
- ❑ Missing values for demographic variables:

Of 7114 survey participants, 943 did not provide income information; 70 did not provide their age; 45 did not provide their race; and 16 did not provide their education level.

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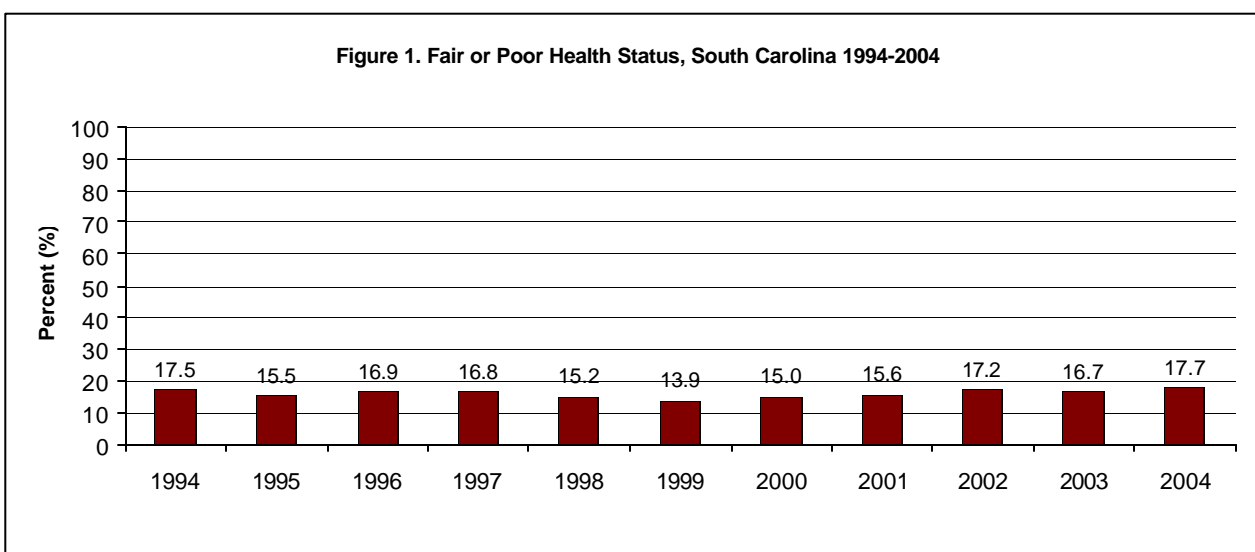
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Health Status/Healthy Days

Would you say that in general your health is?

(1) Excellent (2) Very good (3) Good (4) Fair (5) Poor

In 2004 17.7% of South Carolina adults reported that their health was fair or poor.¹ More female residents (19.7%) reported fair or poor health than males (15.6%). More African Americans reported that their health was fair or poor (22.5%) than Caucasians (15.7%). There was increasing report of poor or fair health with increasing age among the 35+ age groups. Additionally, with increasing education level, there was a decrease in reports of poor or fair health. Finally, there was a difference by income level with those earning less than an annual household income of \$15,000 were five times more likely to report worse health than those with an annual household income of greater than \$50,000.



Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days, was your physical health not good?

In the State of South Carolina, 64.4% of adults reported no days of poor physical health while 6.9% reported 30 days of poor physical health in the last month. More males (69.1%) than females (60.1%) reported no days of poor physical health. There was no difference by race. Those

¹ The fair or poor health measure for this section refers to people who responded that their current health was fair or poor to the question: "Would you say in general that your health is...?"

age groups 55+ were nine times more likely to report poor physical health all 30 days of the previous month than those 18-24. Income and education also were factors. Those with less than a high school education were 3 times more likely to report poor physical health all 30 days of the last month than those with some post high school education; those earning less a household income of less than \$15,000 were five times more likely to report poor physical health all 30 days of the last month than those earning \$50,000 a year.

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- 64.6% of South Carolina adults reported no days of poor mental health in the past 30 days; 5.9% reported all 30 days of poor mental health in the past 30 days.
- There was a marginal difference between males (4.8%) and females (6.9%) for 30 days of poor mental health. There was no difference between races and no trend by age.
- Those with less than a high school education were 2 times more likely than college graduates and those that earn a household income of less than \$15,000 per year were 3 times more likely to report 30 days of poor mental health than those that earn more than \$50,000 per year.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- 78.4% of South Carolina adults reported no days when poor health kept them from doing their usual activities; 4.5% reported that poor health had kept them from their usual activities all 30 days of the last month.
- Males (80.5%) were more likely to report no days of interference of usual activities than females (76.5%); there was no difference by race.
- Those that were 65+ years old were two times more likely to report all 30 days of interference with usual activities than those who were 18-24 years of age; those with less than a high school education were 2 times more likely to report the same than college graduates; and those who earn an annual household income of \$15,000 per year were 5 times more likely to report all 30 days of interference on their usual activities than those who earn an annual household income of greater than \$50,000.

**Figure 2. During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as selfcare, work, or recreation?
South Carolina, 2004**

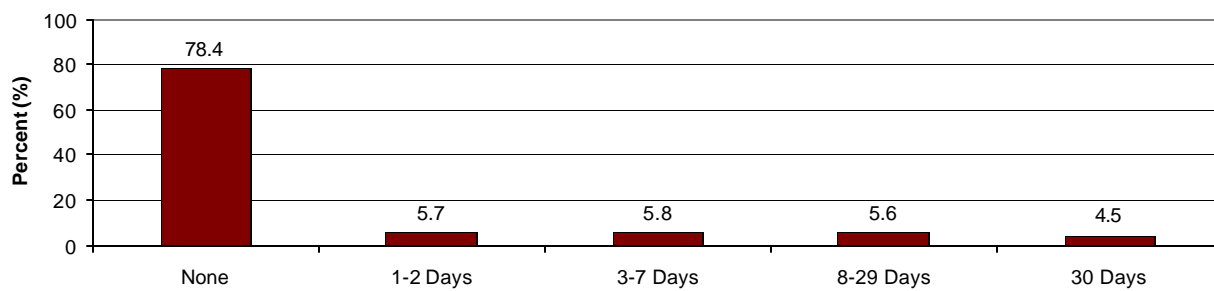


Table 1: Average number of bad days of physical and mental health and average number of days mental and physical health kept respondents from usual activities, by selected demographics, South Carolina, 2004.

	Average Number of Days Physical Health not Good			Average Number of Days Mental Health not Good			Average Number of Days Mental or Physical Health Kept from Usual Activities		
	Respondents	Mean	CI	Respondents	Mean	CI	Respondents	Mean	CI
TOTAL	6922	3.9	3.7-4.1	6947	3.8	3.5-4.0	3722	4.8	4.5-5.2
GENDER									
Male	2663	3.3	3.0-3.7	2667	3.0	2.7-3.4	1210	5.2	4.6-5.9
Female	4259	4.4	4.1-4.7	4280	4.4	4.1-4.7	2512	4.5	4.1-4.9
RACE									
White	5346	3.7	3.5-4.0	5360	3.5	3.3-3.7	2783	4.6	4.3-5.0
African American	1338	4.3	3.8-4.9	1351	4.4	3.8-5.0	802	5.4	4.5-6.2
Other	180	3.8	2.5-5.2	178	4.3	3.0-5.6	105	3.9	1.9-6.0
AGE									
18-24	408	1.7	1.2-2.2	408	3.7	2.9-4.4	260	1.6	1.1-2.2
25-34	1044	2.1	1.6-2.5	1041	3.7	3.2-4.3	568	3.5	2.6-4.4
35-44	1240	3.2	2.7-3.7	1244	4.6	4.0-5.2	708	4.1	3.4-4.8
45-54	1411	4.5	4.0-5.0	1418	4.4	3.9-4.9	764	6.4	5.5-7.2
55-64	1290	5.7	5.0-6.3	1286	3.5	3.0-4.0	641	7.2	6.2-8.2
65+	1461	6.6	5.9-7.2	1484	2.4	2.0-2.8	753	6.9	5.8-7.9
EDUCATION									
Less than High School	755	7.9	7.0-8.9	761	5.5	4.7-6.4	500	7.7	6.5-8.9
Graduate High School or GED	2130	4.8	4.3-5.3	2158	4.1	3.7-4.6	1194	6.0	5.3-6.8
Some college	1772	3.0	2.7-3.4	1766	4.1	3.7-4.6	979	3.7	3.1-4.2
College Graduate	2250	2.0	1.8-2.3	2249	2.3	2.1-2.6	1037	2.8	2.4-3.3
INCOME									
< \$15,000	1664	7.0	6.4-7.7	1687	5.5	4.9-6.1	1076	7.3	6.5-8.2
\$15-\$24,999	1139	5.0	4.4-5.7	1139	4.7	4.1-5.4	687	6.1	5.1-7.1
\$25-\$34,999	841	3.3	2.7-3.9	841	3.6	2.9-4.3	456	3.3	2.5-4.1
\$35-\$49,999	1086	2.8	2.4-3.3	1085	3.1	2.6-3.6	529	3.9	3.1-4.7
>\$50,000	2192	1.8	1.6-2.0	2195	2.4	2.1-2.7	974	2.5	2.1-2.9

Table 2. Health Status: Would you say that in general your health is...?²

	Not at Risk								At risk							
	Total Respondents	N	Excellent %	C.I.(95%)	N	Very good %	C.I.(95%)	N	Good %	C.I.(95%)	N	Fair %	C.I.(95%)	N	Poor %	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	7,105	1,397	20.5	19.3-21.7	2,177	30.9	29.6-32.2	2,153	30.9	29.6-32.3	882	11.7	10.9-12.7	496	6	5.4- 6.7
GENDER																
Male	2,724	550	21.5	19.6-23.5	847	31.2	29.1-33.4	848	31.7	29.6-34.0	315	10.6	9.2-12.1	164	5	4.1- 6.1
Female	4,381	847	19.5	18.1-21.0	1,330	30.6	29.0-32.2	1,305	30.2	28.6-31.8	567	12.8	11.7-14.0	332	6.9	6.1- 7.8
RACE																
White	5,460	1,147	22.5	21.2-23.9	1,795	33.8	32.4-35.3	1,541	27.9	26.5-29.3	610	10.1	9.2-11.0	367	5.7	5.0- 6.4
African American	1,401	195	15	12.8-17.5	329	24.6	21.8-27.6	525	37.9	34.8-41.2	245	16.1	13.9-18.6	107	6.4	5.0- 8.0
Other	181	43	22.5	15.9-30.8	41	25.4	17.5-35.3	62	33.4	25.4-42.5	19	11	6.0-19.2	16	7.7	4.1-14.0
AGE																
18-24	417	120	29.5	24.6-34.8	156	35.9	30.6-41.5	115	27	22.3-32.3	22	6.1	3.7-10.0	4	1.5	0.5- 4.3
25-34	1,050	300	26.8	23.9-29.9	376	34.6	31.4-38.0	293	29.2	26.0-32.6	72	8.3	6.4-10.7	9	1.1	0.5- 2.7
35-44	1,259	280	20.9	18.6-23.4	445	34.4	31.5-37.4	371	32.1	29.1-35.2	123	9.6	7.9-11.6	40	3	2.1- 4.4
45-54	1,436	295	20.4	18.1-23.0	424	28.6	26.0-31.3	444	32.1	29.4-35.1	163	11.6	9.8-13.7	110	7.2	5.9- 8.9
55-64	1,316	224	15.4	13.5-17.6	389	28.6	26.0-31.4	386	30.7	27.9-33.6	202	15.9	13.8-18.3	115	9.4	7.5-11.6
65+	1,557	163	9.6	8.1-11.2	371	23.1	20.9-25.5	513	32.9	30.3-35.6	298	20	17.7-22.5	212	14.5	12.5-16.8
EDUCATION																
Less Than H.S.	812	65	9.5	7.1-12.6	139	18.9	15.2-23.2	237	30.1	26.1-34.4	199	22.6	19.1-26.5	172	18.9	15.7-22.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,208	309	15.3	13.4-17.3	603	27.7	25.4-30.0	789	36.9	34.4-39.5	333	13.9	12.2-15.6	174	6.3	5.3- 7.5
Some Post-H.S.	1,802	347	21.6	19.1-24.2	576	33.2	30.5-35.9	585	31.1	28.6-33.8	198	9.9	8.3-11.8	96	4.2	3.2- 5.4
College Graduate	2,267	674	29.8	27.6-32.0	858	37.5	35.2-39.9	537	24.5	22.4-26.7	150	6.4	5.3- 7.7	48	1.7	1.3- 2.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME																
Less than \$15,000	838	72	12.3	9.2-16.3	132	17.1	13.8-21.1	233	27.6	23.8-31.8	201	22.3	18.8-26.2	200	20.6	17.5-24.1
\$15,000 - \$24,999	1,167	139	12.9	10.6-15.6	286	25.3	22.1-28.7	429	38.5	34.9-42.3	192	14.4	12.3-16.9	121	8.9	7.1-11.0
\$25,000 - \$34,999	857	134	15.5	12.8-18.7	272	32.7	28.9-36.8	302	34.9	31.0-39.0	113	13.1	10.4-16.4	36	3.7	2.3- 5.9
\$35,000 - \$49,999	1,095	222	20.6	17.8-23.7	367	32.9	29.7-36.3	370	34.2	31.0-37.6	104	9.7	7.8-12.1	32	2.5	1.7- 3.6
\$50,000+	2,208	671	30.2	28.0-32.5	847	38.3	36.0-40.7	526	24	22.0-26.2	135	6.1	5.1- 7.3	29	1.3	0.8- 2.2

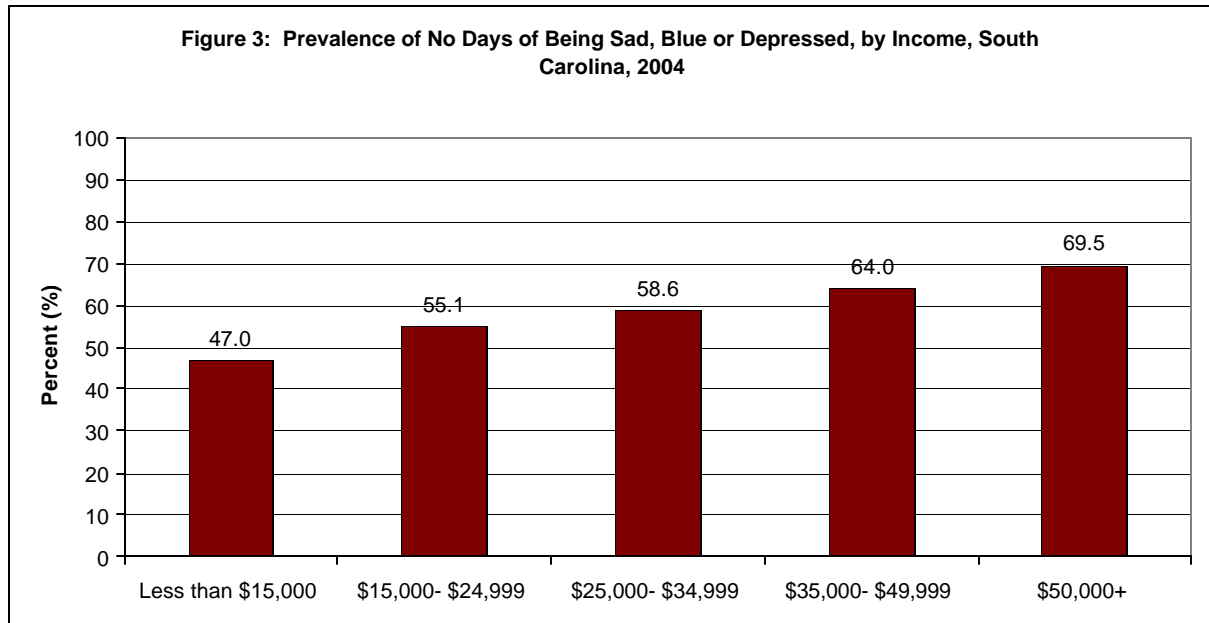
² Those with self-report of fair and poor health are considered at risk for the health indicator of 'fair or poor general health'. Those with a self report of excellent, very good or good general health are considered not at risk for the health indicator of 'fair or poor general health'.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did pain make it hard for you to do your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- 72.0% of South Carolina adults responded that they had had no days of pain interfering with their usual activity; 6.3% responded that they had had pain which interfered with usual activity every day of the past 30 days.
- More males (74.3%) than females (69.9%) reported no days of pain interference. There was no notable difference by age or race.
- College graduates and those respondents with an annual household income of greater than \$50,000 per year (3.4% and 3.0% respectively) were less likely to have pain interfere with their usual activity every day of the past month than those respondents with less than a high school education (14.8%) and those with a household income of less than \$15,000 per year (15.9%).

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

- 61.4% of respondents to the South Carolina 2004 BRFSS reported no days of being depressed; 3.7% reported feeling sad, blue or depressed all 30 days of the past month; 34.9% reported some days of depression.
- Males reported no days of depression (68.1%) more than females (55.3%). Those aged 65+ (73.5%) and Caucasians (63.7%) were more likely to report no days of depression in the last month than those aged 18-24 years (53.4%) and African Americans (57.1%).
- College graduates were more likely to report no days of depression than any other education level (68.6%).



During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt worried, tense, or anxious?

- 46.2% of respondents said they were worried or tense none of the days in the past month.
- Females were more likely to be worried or tense all thirty days of the past month than males (9.0% vs 6.2%).
- Those respondents older than 65 years of age (66.2% vs 34.9%) were twice more likely to report no days of being tense than those aged 18-24 years of age.
- There was no trend by education or income.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep?

- 11.1% of respondents felt they didn't get enough rest all 30 days of the past month.
- Females (13.0%) and African-Americans (13.9%) were more likely to report not having had enough rest all 30 days of the past month than males (9.1%) and Caucasians (10.1%).

- College graduates (6.6%) and those earning a household income greater than \$50,000 per year (7.3%) were less likely to report having not had enough rest all 30 days of the past month than other education and income groups.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt very healthy and full of energy?

- 25.1% of South Carolina adults reported feeling very healthy and full of energy all 30 days of the past month.
- Males (29.0%) were more likely to report feeling healthy and full of energy all 30 days of the past month than females (21.5%).

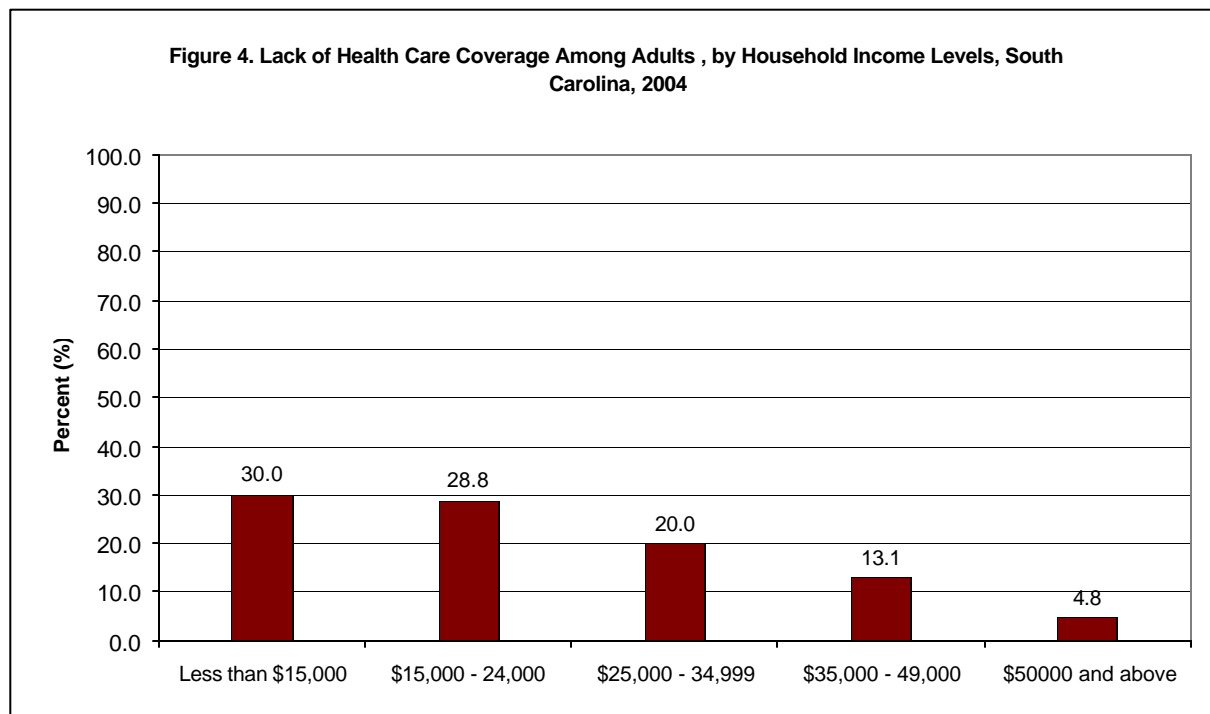
Health Care Access/Doctor Cost

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

Healthy People 2010:

Objective #1.1: Health Insurance Ages >18. Goal: 100%

- In 2004, 17.0% of the adult population in South Carolina did not have health insurance; there was no appreciable difference between genders.
- Approximately one-quarter of African-Americans (25.9%) had no health plan coverage compared to 13.0% of Caucasians.
- Those respondents with a college degree and those with a household income of \$50,000 or more reported a higher prevalence of health insurance coverage (92.5% and 95.2% respectively) than those who had not finished high school (72.0%) and those with an income less than \$15,000 per year (68.0%).
- Those aged over 65 had a higher prevalence of having a medical plan than any other age group.



Healthy People 2010:

Objective #1.4c: Specific Source of Ongoing Primary Care Ages>18, Goal: 96%

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

- 17.8 percent of South Carolina adults responded that they did not have a personal doctor;
- More males (23.5%) said that they did not have personal doctors than females (12.6%).
- Those under the age of 25 in South Carolina had a higher prevalence (37.2%) of not having one person as a primary health care giver than any other age group.
- African-Americans had a higher prevalence of not having a primary health care giver (21.8%) than Caucasians (15.5%).
- Those that had a college education or earned more than \$50,000 per year (79.4% and 79.9% respectively) were more likely to have one person as their personal doctor than those with less than a high school education and an income less than \$15,000 per year (65.4% and 66.4%).

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?

- 15.2% of the adult population reported that they could not see a doctor because of cost. Females were more likely to report this (18.4%) than males (11.8%). Likewise, African-Americans were more likely (22.2%) to report that they couldn't see a doctor because of cost than Caucasians (12.4%).
- Each level of educational attainment was different than the others ranging from 28.2% of those with less than a high school education not seeing a doctor when they needed to 7.0% for college graduates.
- Approximately one-third of those with an income less than \$15,000 reported that they were unable to see a doctor because of cost compared to 5% of those who earned over \$50,000 a year.

Table 3. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

	Total Respondents	N	Yes		No		
			%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	7,098	1,006	15.2	14.2-16.4	6,092	84.8	83.6-85.8
GENDER							
Male	2,726	279	11.8	10.3-13.6	2,447	88.2	86.4-89.7
Female	4,372	727	18.4	17.0-19.8	3,645	81.6	80.2-83.0
RACE							
White	5,455	659	12.4	11.4-13.5	4,796	87.6	86.5-88.6
African American	1,400	309	22.2	19.6-25.1	1,091	77.8	74.9-80.4
Other	181	30	18.3	11.6-27.6	151	81.7	72.4-88.4
AGE							
18-24	417	85	19.9	15.7-24.8	332	80.1	75.2-84.3
25-34	1,049	194	17.7	15.2-20.6	855	82.3	79.4-84.8
35-44	1,260	215	16.8	14.5-19.3	1,045	83.2	80.7-85.5
45-54	1,434	234	15.9	13.9-18.3	1,200	84.1	81.7-86.1
55-64	1,315	190	15.4	13.1-18.0	1,125	84.6	82.0-86.9
65+	1,556	84	6.1	4.8- 7.8	1,472	93.9	92.2-95.2
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	813	200	28.2	24.2-32.6	613	71.8	67.4-75.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,205	382	18.6	16.6-20.8	1,823	81.4	79.2-83.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,798	272	14.3	12.5-16.4	1,526	85.7	83.6-87.5
College Graduate	2,267	149	7.0	5.8- 8.5	2,118	93.0	91.5-94.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	838	274	34.7	30.5-39.2	564	65.3	60.8-69.5
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,167	303	28.3	25.0-31.9	864	71.7	68.1-75.0
\$25,000- \$34,999	855	129	14.6	12.0-17.7	726	85.4	82.3-88.0
\$35,000- \$49,999	1,096	99	10.4	8.4-12.9	997	89.6	87.1-91.6
\$50,000+	2,209	102	5.0	4.0- 6.3	2,107	95.0	93.7-96.0

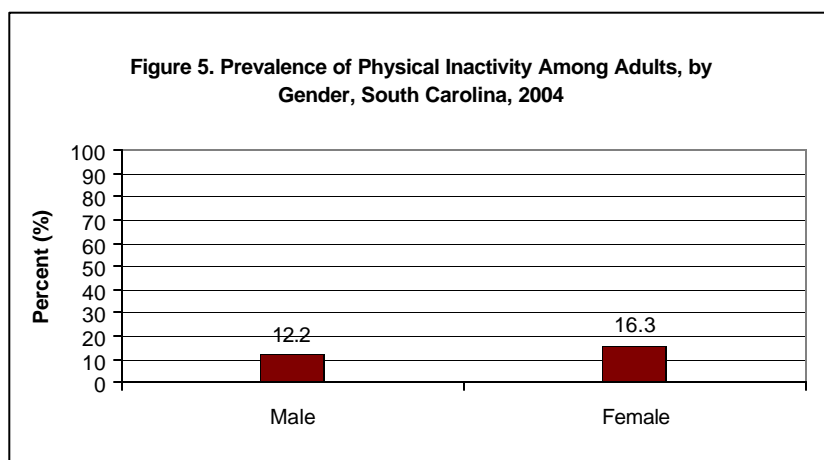
Exercise/Physical Activity

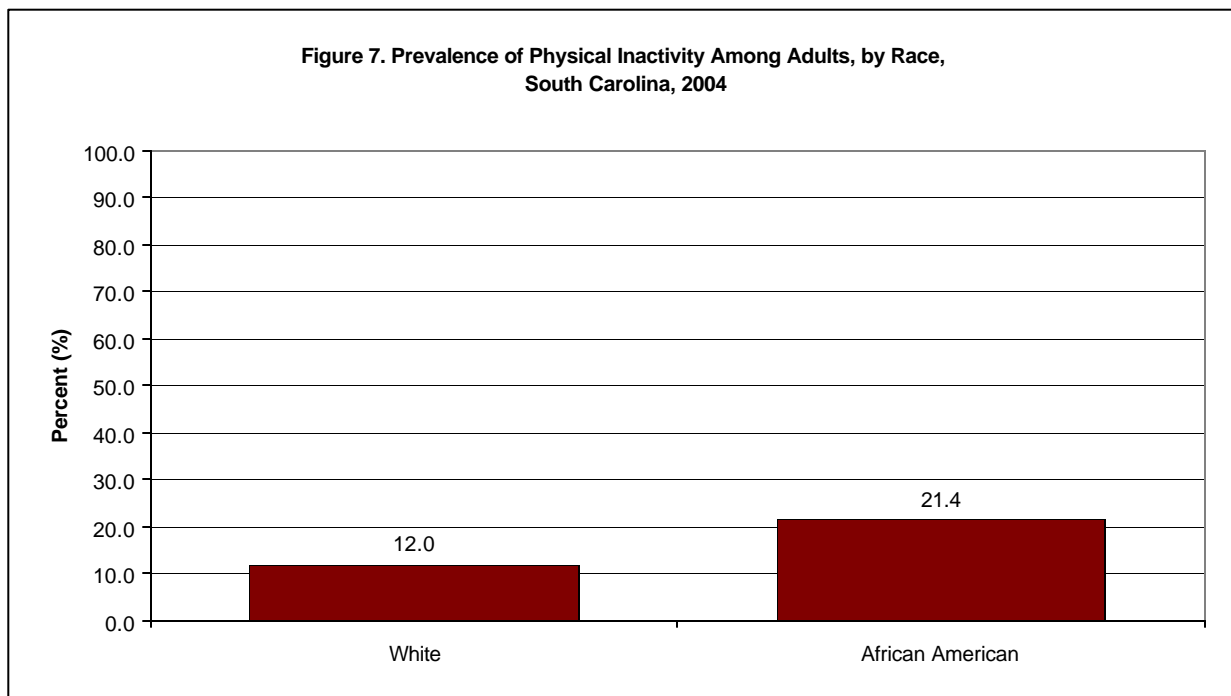
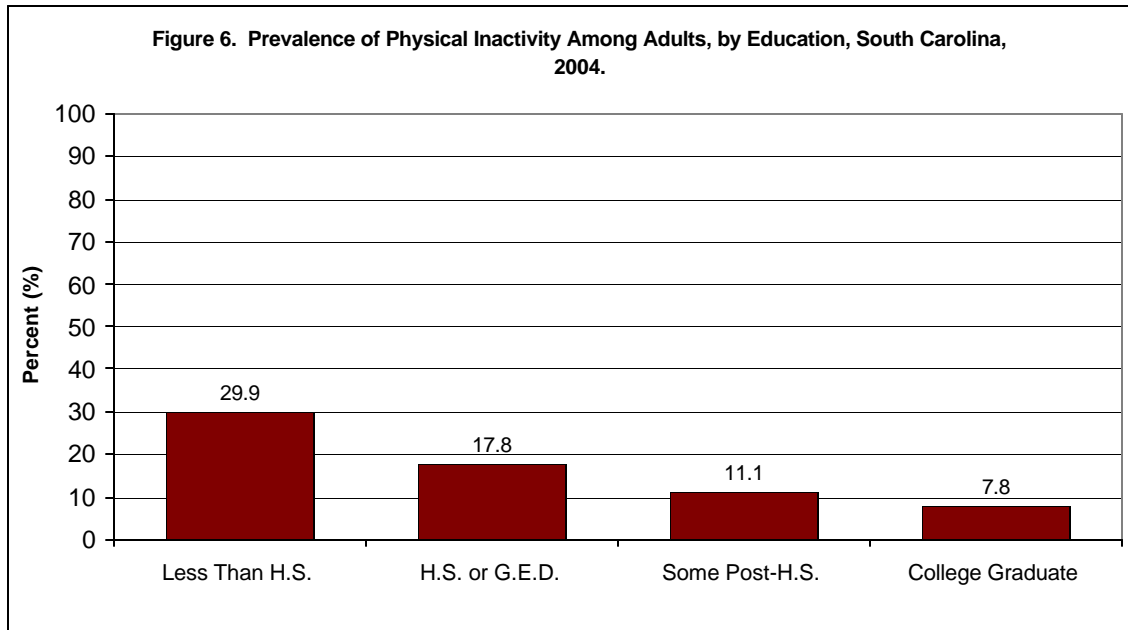
Physical Activity Recommendation

Definition

- ❖ Meets recommendation: Moderate physical activity for 30 or more minutes per day, five or more days per week or vigorous physical activity for 20 or more minutes per day, three or more days per week.
 - ❖ Some physical activity: Does some physical activity, but does not meet recommendations above.
 - ❖ Physically inactive: Respondents report no physical activity.
-

- 46.0% of South Carolina adults reported their physical activity met the recommendation.
- Males were more likely to meet the recommendation than females: 50.4% vs 42.1%; Caucasians were more likely to meet the recommendation than African Americans, 49.1% vs 36.9%.
- Age, education and income are related to meeting the physical activity recommendation. Those with a household income greater than \$50,000 (50.8%), those aged 18-24 years (55.4%) and those with a college degree (50.5%) were more likely to meet the physical activity recommendation than those earning a household income less than \$15,000 per year (33.0%), those aged greater than 65 years (36.7%) and those with less than a high school education (35.3%) respectively.





Healthy People 2010:

Objective #22.1: No Leisure Time Physical Activity, Ages >18, Goal: 20%

Any level of leisure time exercise or physical activity in last 30 days (other than as part of a regular job)

- 23.8% of South Carolina adults reported not having any leisure time exercise or physical activity in the last 30 days.
- Women had a higher prevalence of no leisure time exercise (27.2%) than men (20.2%).
- Those with less than a high school education (43.1%) and those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (41.4%) had a higher prevalence of not having any leisure time exercise than those with a college education (12.5%) or an annual household income of greater than \$50,000 (12.3%).
- African Americans had a higher prevalence of having had no leisure time activity in the past 30 days (30.5%) than Caucasians (21.2%).

Healthy People 2010

Objective # 22.2: Regular, moderate physical activity, 5 or more days per week for 30 or more minutes, Ages > 18 Goal: 30%.

Moderate physical activity (30 or more minutes per day at least 5 or more times per week)

- 46.0% of South Carolina adults met this recommendation.
- More males (50.4%) than females (42.1%) met the recommendation.
- Less African-Americans (36.9%) than Caucasians (49.1%) met the recommendation.
- Those with a college education (50.5%) were more likely to meet the moderate physical activity recommendation than those with less than a high school education (35.3%)
- More respondents with a yearly household income greater than \$50,000 met the moderate physical activity requirement (50.8%) than those earning a yearly household income less than \$15,000 (33.0%).

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 22.3: Regular, Vigorous Physical Activity, 3 or more days per week for 20 or more minutes, Ages > 18. Goal: 30%

Vigorous physical activity (20 or more minutes per day at least 3 or more times per week)

- 27.7% of South Carolina adults met this particular physical activity recommendation.
- More males (34.2%) than females (21.9%) met the recommendation for vigorous physical activity.
- Those respondents in the '18-24' age group were twice as likely to meet the vigorous recommendation than those aged 65 and greater (42.3% vs. 15.5%).
- Those with a college degree (32.7%) and those earning a household income greater than \$50,000 per year (32.4%) were twice as likely to meet the vigorous activity recommendation than those with less than a high school education (18.9%) and those respondents with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (17.1%).

Table 4. Physical Activity Recommendation Status

	Total	Meets Recommendation			Some Physical Activity			Physically Inactive		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	6,145	2,738	46.0	44.5-47.6	2,487	39.6	38.1-41.1	920	14.3	13.3-15.4
GENDER										
Male	2,355	1,141	50.4	47.9-52.9	894	37.4	35.1-39.9	320	12.2	10.7-13.8
Female	3,790	1,597	42.1	40.3-44.0	1,593	41.6	39.8-43.5	600	16.3	14.9-17.8
RACE										
White	4,816	2,262	49.1	47.4-50.8	1,918	38.9	37.3-40.5	636	12.0	11.0-13.0
African American	1,137	383	36.9	33.4-40.6	499	41.7	38.2-45.3	255	21.4	18.7-24.4
Other	149	73	44.7	34.8-55.0	58	43.1	32.8-54.1	18	12.2	6.9-20.7
AGE										
18-24	353	197	55.4	49.2-61.4	124	34.5	28.9-40.5	32	10.1	7.0-14.4
25-34	913	472	52.6	48.8-56.2	373	39.5	35.9-43.1	68	8.0	6.1-10.3
35-44	1,100	518	47.4	44.1-50.8	465	42.0	38.8-45.4	117	10.5	8.6-12.8
45-54	1,288	575	44.0	40.9-47.2	549	42.2	39.1-45.4	164	13.7	11.7-16.0
55-64	1,144	466	39.9	36.8-43.1	482	42.4	39.2-45.6	196	17.7	15.3-20.4
65+	1,307	492	36.7	33.8-39.7	481	35.6	32.7-38.6	334	27.6	24.8-30.7
EDUCATION										
Less Than H.S.	642	197	35.3	30.4-40.5	225	34.8	29.9-40.0	220	29.9	25.7-34.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,835	738	43.1	40.3-46.0	751	39.1	36.4-41.8	346	17.8	15.8-20.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,591	735	48.9	45.8-51.9	672	40	37.1-43.0	184	11.1	9.4-13.1
College Graduate	2,066	1,066	50.5	48.0-53.0	837	41.7	39.2-44.2	163	7.8	6.6- 9.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than \$15,000	704	205	33.0	28.3-38.1	272	37.4	32.7-42.4	227	29.6	25.5-34.0
\$15,000- \$24,999	995	402	42.0	38.2-45.9	397	38.4	34.7-42.2	196	19.7	16.8-22.9
\$25,000- \$34,999	718	315	46.6	41.9-51.3	308	39.5	35.2-43.9	95	14.0	10.9-17.7
\$35,000- \$49,999	981	480	49.6	45.9-53.3	399	40.3	36.7-44.0	102	10.1	8.2-12.5
\$50,000+	2,037	1,039	50.8	48.3-53.3	847	42.0	39.5-44.5	151	7.2	6.0- 8.6

Environmental Factors

Things like dust, mold, and chemicals inside the home or office can cause poor indoor air quality. In the past 12 months have you had an illness or symptoms that you think was caused by something in the air inside a home, office, or other building?¹

- 22.7% of the respondents said that they had thought that an illness or symptoms had been caused by something in the air inside a home, office or other buildings.
- More females (26.6%) than males (18.3%) and twice as many respondents 18 to 24 years of age (26.7%) than those respondents aged 65 years or greater (11.7%) felt an illness or symptom was caused by indoor pollution.

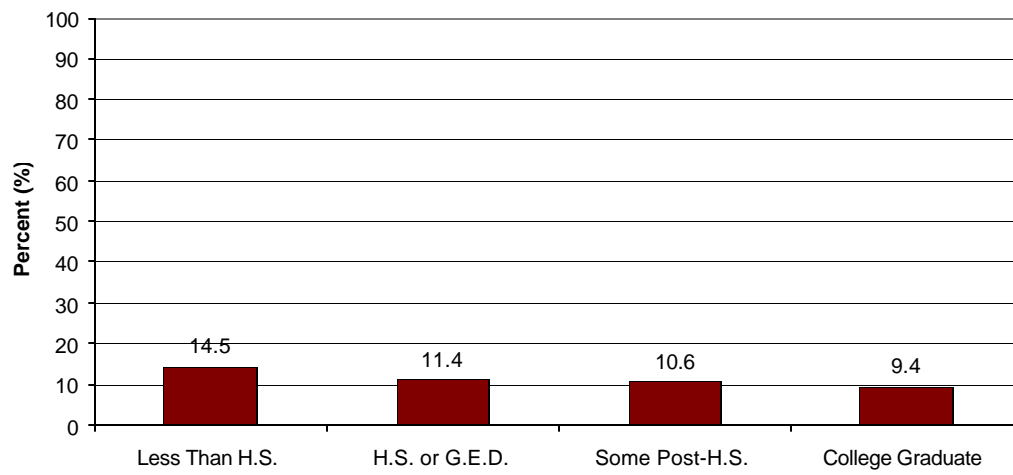
Things like smog, automobile exhaust, and chemicals can cause outdoor air pollution. In the past 12 months have you had an illness or symptom that you think was caused by pollution in the air outdoors?²

- 11.0% of responding South Carolina adults replied that they had had an illness or symptom that they thought was caused by outdoor pollution.
- More females (13.4%) than males (8.3%) felt that they had had an illness or symptom in the previous 12 months that had been caused by outdoor pollution.
- Those with less than a high school education (14.5%) and those with a household income less than \$15,000 per year (15.7%) were more likely to feel that they had had an illness caused by outdoor pollution than those with a college education (9.4%) and those earning a household income greater than \$50,000 per year (8.5%).

¹ Those who responded YES include those experiencing an illness or symptom within the past 12 months that was caused by something in the air encountered over 12 months ago.

² This question does not refer to natural agents like pollen or dust in outdoor air. Those who responded YES include those experiencing an illness or symptom within the past 12 months that was caused by something in the air encountered over 12 months ago.

Figure 8: In the past 12 months have you had an illness or symptom that you think was caused by pollution in the air outdoors? South Carolina, 2004



Asthma

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

- 11.8% of South Carolina adults replied that they had been told by a doctor that they had asthma.
- Females had a higher prevalence (14.1%) than males (9.2%) of having been told they had asthma.
- Socioeconomic factors are related. Those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 per year were twice as likely (19.8%) to report a diagnosis of asthma than those earning a household income of \$50,000 per year (8.9%). Likewise, those respondents with less than a high school education (17.5%) were more likely to report having been told they have asthma than those respondents with a college education (9.5%).

Do you still have asthma?

- The reported prevalence of current asthma for adults in the State of South Carolina was 7.6%.
- Females reported a higher percentage of current asthma (9.9%) than males (5.1%).
- The prevalence of asthma decreased nominally with increasing education level and increasing household income. Those with less than a high school education (13.9%) and those with a household income less than \$15,000 (15.6%) were more likely to report current asthma than those with a college degree (5.2%) and those earning a household income greater than \$50,000 per year (4.9%) respectively.

Figure 9. Asthma Prevalence Among Adults, by Education Level, South Carolina, 2004

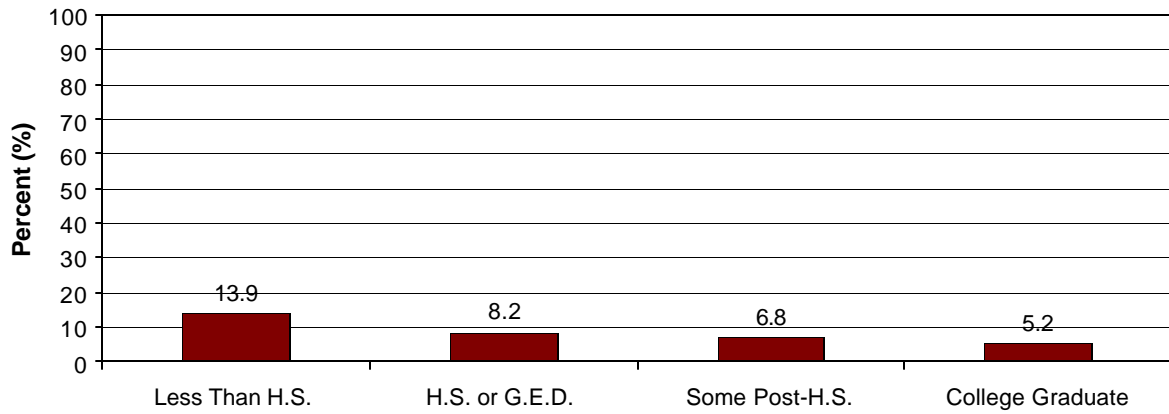
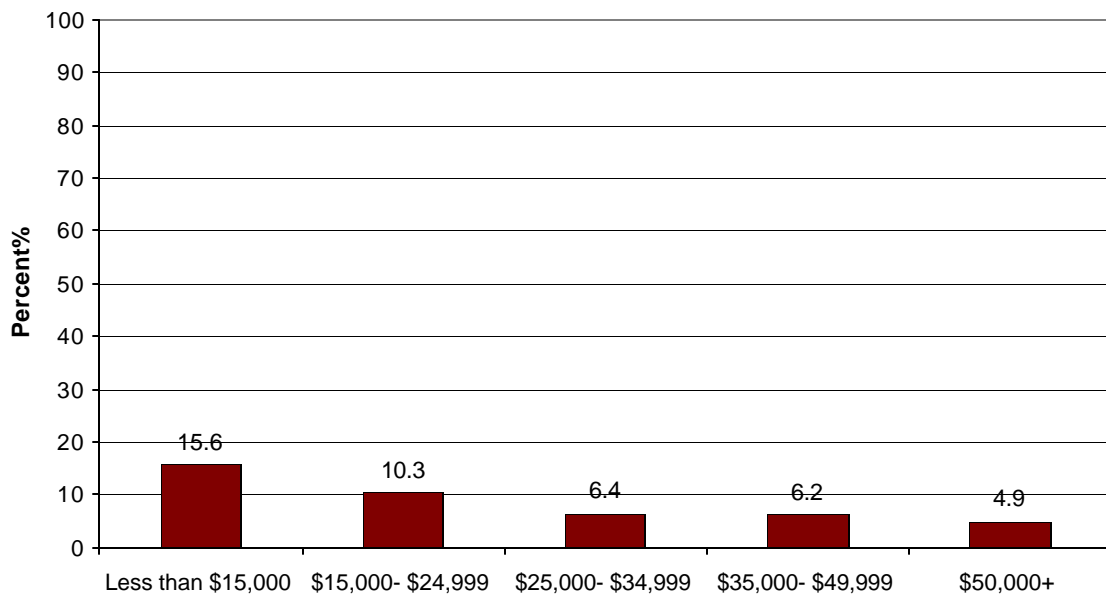


Figure 10: Prevalence of Current Asthma, by Annual Household Income Levels, South Carolina, 2004



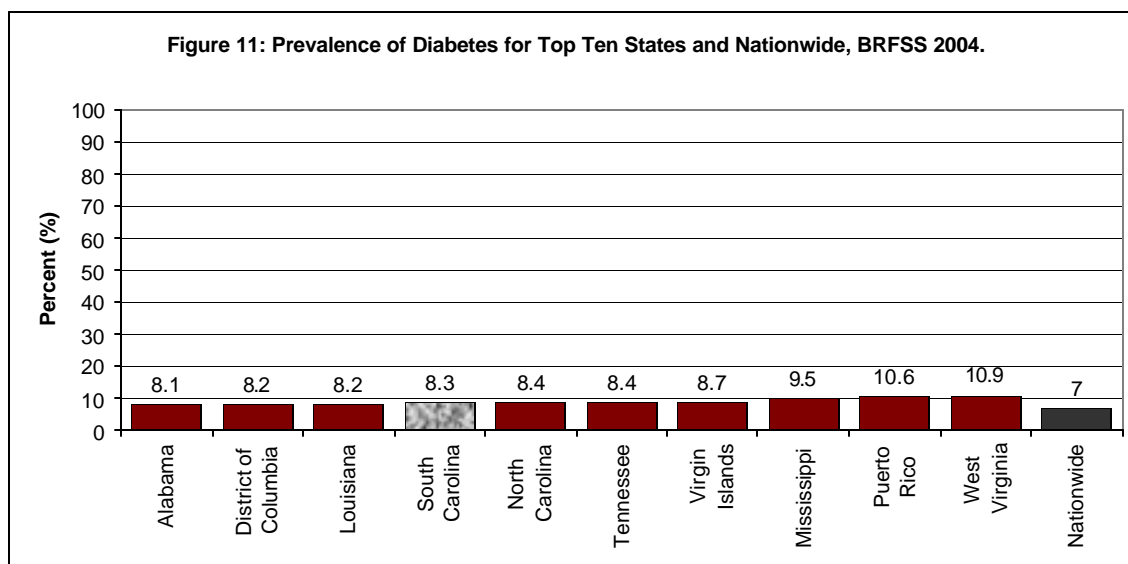
Diabetes

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 5.3: Diabetes, Clinically Diagnosed, Ages > 18 : Goal: 2.5%

- 8.3% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had diabetes. South Carolina's prevalence ranked 7th among all states in 2004 (Figure 11) and South Carolina's rate was higher than the national average prevalence.



- There was no difference in diabetes prevalence between genders. Those respondents who were African American (11.1%) had a higher prevalence rate of diabetes than those respondents who were Caucasian (7.7%)
- Prevalence of diabetes increased two fold between the age groups '45-54' (8.0%) and '55-64' (17.5%).
- Socioeconomic factors are related; prevalence rate of diabetes decreased with an increase in annual household income and education level. Those with less than a high school education (14.1%) and those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (14.9%) were three times more likely to be diabetic than those with a college degree (4.6%) and those earning a household income of greater than \$50,000 per year (5.0%) respectively.

Those who reported being diagnosed with diabetes (N=698) answered the following questions.

How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

- Among South Carolina adults diagnosed with diabetes, 10.2% were diagnosed at less than 30 years of age, 37.5% were diagnosed between 30 and 50, 26.8% were diagnosed between the ages of 50 and 60, and 25.5% were diagnosed over the age of 60.
- Among those over the age of 65, 59.0% were diagnosed over the age of 60.

Are you now taking insulin?

- 32.4% of diabetic South Carolina adults reported that they were taking insulin for their diabetes.
- There was no difference by gender or by race.

Are you now taking diabetes pills?

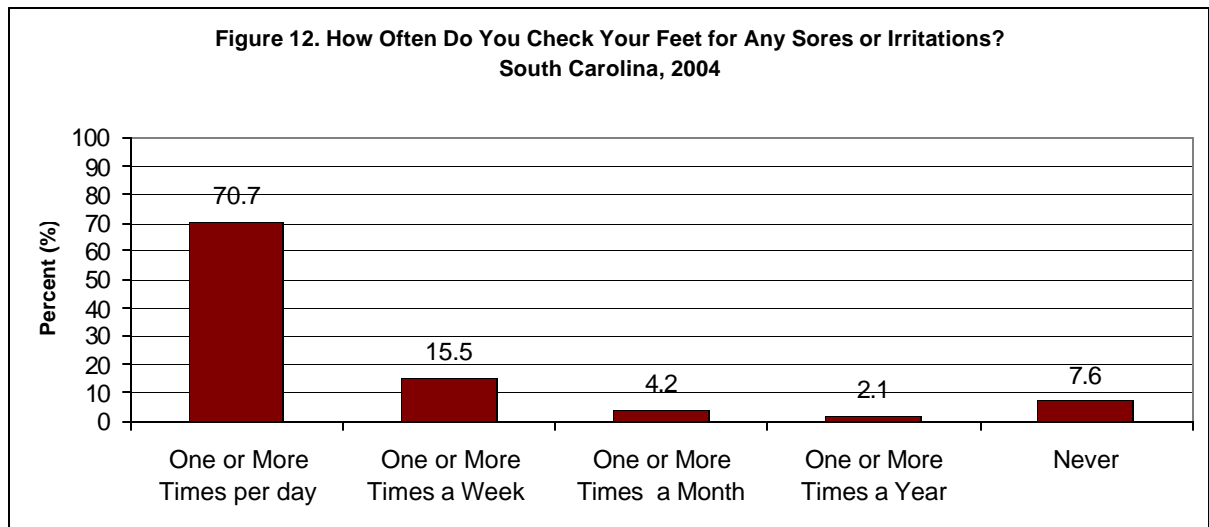
- 70.0% of South Carolina adult diabetics were taking diabetes pills to control their diabetes.

A test for hemoglobin 'A1C' measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin 'A1C'?

- About 80.9% of people who reported having diabetes in 2004 BRFSS said they had been checked for hemoglobin 'A1C' at least once in the past 12 months by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

- 70.7% of respondents with diabetes reported that they checked their feet one or more times per day. There were no reportable differences by gender or race and there was no trend by education level for checking the respondent's feet one or more times per day.



Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

- 27.5% of South Carolina adult diabetics reported that a doctor had told them that diabetes had affected their eyes.
- More African Americans (36.9%) than Caucasians (22.6%) reported that they had retinopathy.

Have you ever taken a course or class on how to manage your diabetes yourself?

- 56.6% of respondents with diabetes had taken a class on how to manage their diabetes.

Table 5. About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?

Never	Once	2-3 times	4 or more times
167 (23.7%)	106 (16.4%)	191 (28.1%)	209 (31.7%)

- 14.7% of respondents who reported having diabetes said that they had had sores or irritations on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal.

Table 6. When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?

Time	N	Percent
Within past month	145	21.4%
Within past year	324	45.2%
Within past 2 years	89	12.1%
2 or more years ago	99	15.1%
Never	31	6.1%

Arthritis

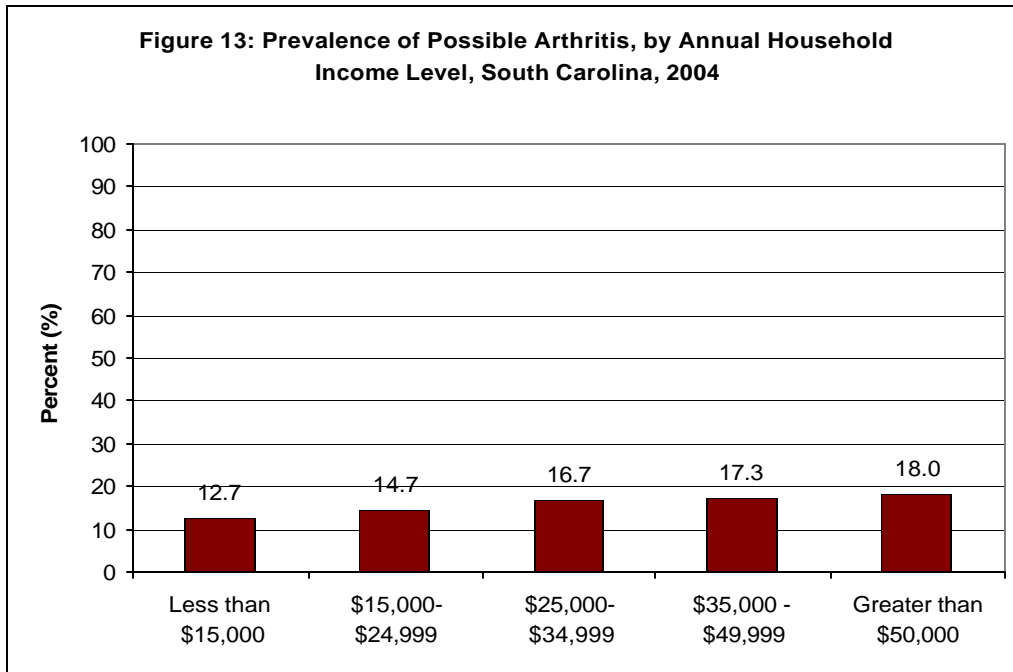
Joint symptoms

- 46.7% of respondents reported having had pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint in the last 30 days. Caucasians reported pain more often than African-Americans.
- Among those reporting pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 80.2% of them reported that these symptoms first began more than 3 months ago. Those older than 65 years of age were more likely to report the pain beginning more than 3 months previously (86.2%) than those aged 18-24 (66.6%).
- Among those reporting pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 73.7% of them had seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for these symptoms.

Possible Arthritis

Possible arthritis is defined as those who reported having pain, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint in the past 30 days and whose pain began more than 3 months ago and who were not diagnosed as arthritic.

- 15.9% of respondents met the definition of possible arthritis.
- A greater proportion of men (18.2%) reported these symptoms than women (13.9%).
- Caucasians reported a higher prevalence rate of possible arthritis (16.9%) than African-Americans (12.6%)



Arthritis

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia?

- 29.7% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia.
- Female respondents had higher rates of reporting arthritis or similar condition compared to males, 33.4% vs. 25.6% respectively, and there was no reportable difference by race.
- The prevalence of arthritis also related to income and education levels of respondents. Respondents with household income less than \$15,000 had the highest rate of arthritis (43.7%) among all income groups. Those who had less than a high school degree had a much higher rate of arthritis (40.9%), compared to the respondents with a college degree (23.2%).

Figure 14: Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults, by Age Group, South Carolina, 2004

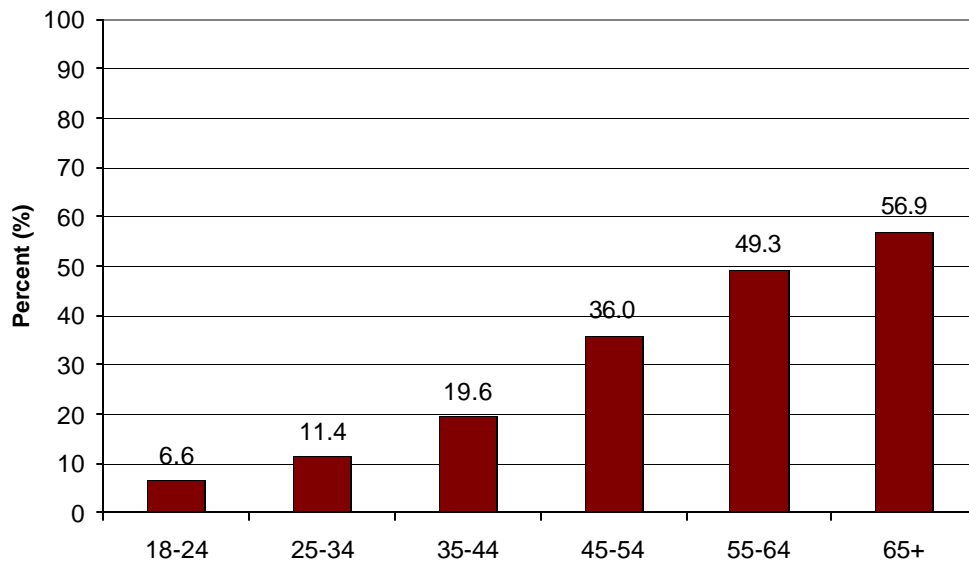


Figure 15. Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults, by Household Income Level, South Carolina, 2004

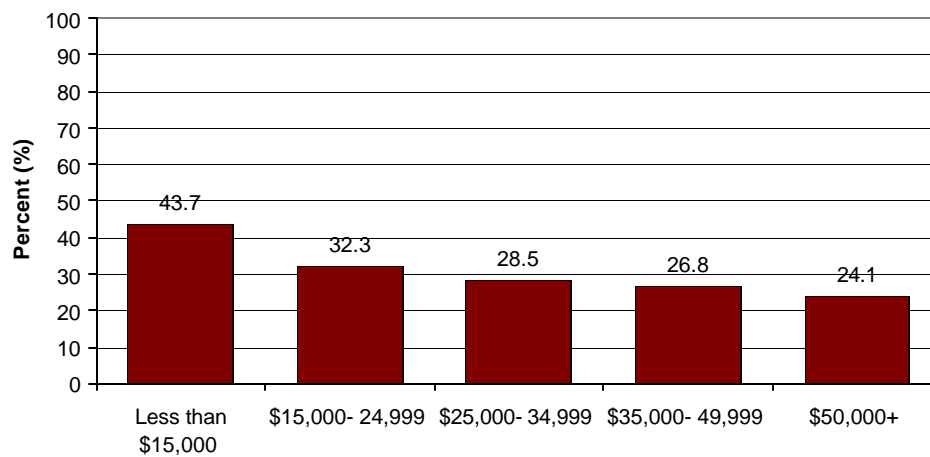


Table 7. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia?

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	6,591	2,320	29.7	28.5-31.0	4,271	70.3	69.0-71.5
GENDER							
Male	2,518	778	25.6	23.7-27.6	1,740	74.4	72.4-76.3
Female	4,073	1,542	33.4	31.8-35.0	2,531	66.6	65.0-68.2
RACE							
White	5,148	1,837	30.4	29.1-31.8	3,311	69.6	68.2-70.9
African American	1,225	416	28.9	26.0-31.9	809	71.1	68.1-74.0
Other	166	52	24.4	17.8-32.6	114	75.6	67.4-82.2
AGE							
18-24	376	28	6.6	4.2-10.2	348	93.4	89.8-95.8
25-34	957	113	11.4	9.3-13.8	844	88.6	86.2-90.7
35-44	1,159	227	19.6	17.2-22.3	932	80.4	77.7-82.8
45-54	1,355	512	36.0	33.1-38.9	843	64.0	61.1-66.9
55-64	1,226	601	49.3	46.2-52.4	625	50.7	47.6-53.8
65+	1,467	820	56.9	54.0-59.7	647	43.1	40.3-46.0
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	721	362	40.9	36.5-45.5	359	59.1	54.5-63.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,020	765	31.9	29.6-34.3	1,255	68.1	65.7-70.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,698	606	29.4	26.9-31.9	1,092	70.6	68.1-73.1
College Graduate	2,140	580	23.2	21.3-25.2	1,560	76.8	74.8-78.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	766	417	43.7	39.2-48.3	349	56.3	51.7-60.8
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,070	425	32.3	29.1-35.6	645	67.7	64.4-70.9
\$25,000- \$34,999	785	262	28.5	24.8-32.6	523	71.5	67.4-75.2
\$35,000- \$49,999	1,033	320	26.8	23.9-29.9	713	73.2	70.1-76.1
\$50,000+	2,103	570	24.1	22.2-26.2	1,533	75.9	73.8-77.8

Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do or the amount of work you do?

(This question was only asked of those who responded positively for having joint pain or arthritis and who worked for pay: N= 2340)

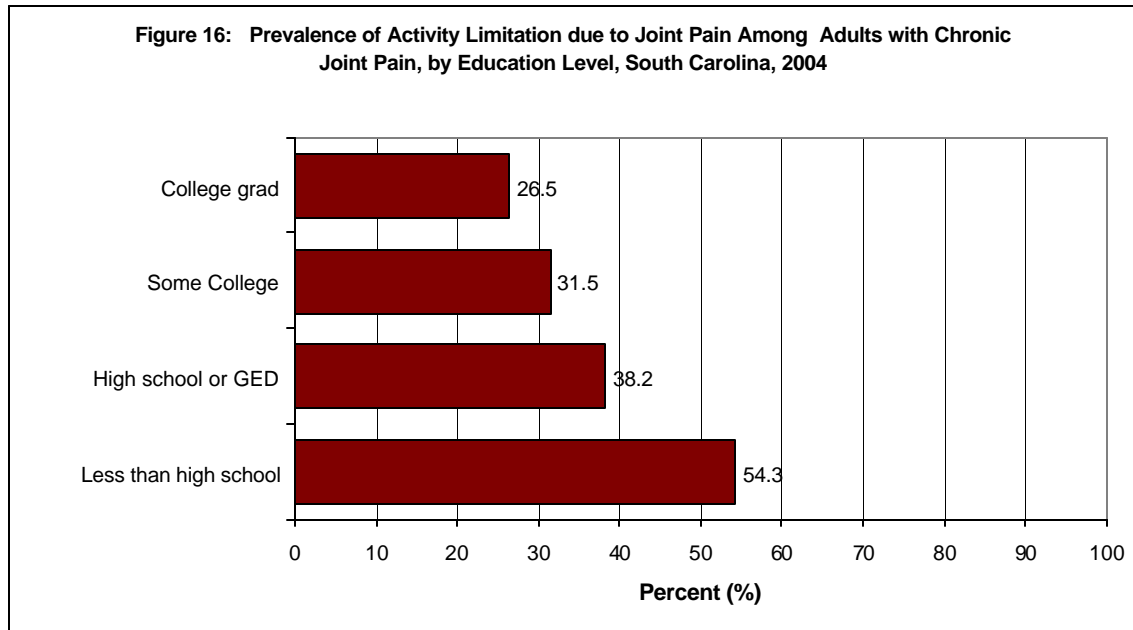
- 28.7% of South Carolina adults reported that arthritis or joint symptoms affected whether they worked or the type of work they did.
- More African Americans reported that joint pain affected their work (36.3%) compared to Caucasians (25.2%).
- Education level is associated with arthritis affecting work: as education level increased, the influence of arthritis on work decreased. For those respondents with less than a high school education the prevalence was 51.0%, with a high school diploma the prevalence was 35.9%, with some post high school education the prevalence was 25.1% and for those with a college degree the prevalence was 13.7%.
- Those with a household income of less than \$15,000 reported a greater prevalence of restriction on their work due to joint pain (58.4%) than those respondents with a household income greater than \$50,000 per year (13.5%).

Healthy People 2010:

Objective #2.2: Limitation in Activities due to Arthritis in Adults with Chronic Joint Symptoms, Ages > 18. Goal: 21%

(Chronic joint symptoms is defined as those with pain, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint in the past 30 days and whose pain began more than 3 months ago.)

- 35.5% of South Carolina adults who met the definition for chronic joint pain reported limitation in activities.
- Those with less than a high school education reported a higher prevalence of activity limitation (54.3%) than those with a college degree (26.3%).
- Those with a household income less than \$15,000 reported a higher prevalence of activity limitation (52.4%) than those earning an annual household income of greater than \$50,000 per year (22.8%).
- Females were more likely to have activity limitation attributable to chronic joint symptoms (39.3%) than males (31.0%).



Arthritis Management¹

Thinking about your arthritis or joint symptoms, which of the following describes you today?

- 29.8% of South Carolina adults with arthritis or chronic joint pain reported that they could do everything while 8.6% of adults reported that they couldn't do anything.
- More males (35.1%) reported that they could do everything than females (25.3%).
- Education and income were associated with a report of 'I can do everything'. Those with less than a high school education (18.1%) were less likely to report being able to do everything than a college graduate (38.3%). Those with a household annual income of less than \$15,000 (11.3%) were less likely to report being able to do everything than those earning more than \$50,000 per year (41.7%).

Has a doctor or other health professional EVER suggested losing weight to help with your arthritis or joint symptoms?²

- 62.2% of obese adults in South Carolina reported yes.

¹ These questions were only asked of respondents who reported that they had arthritis or chronic joint pain.

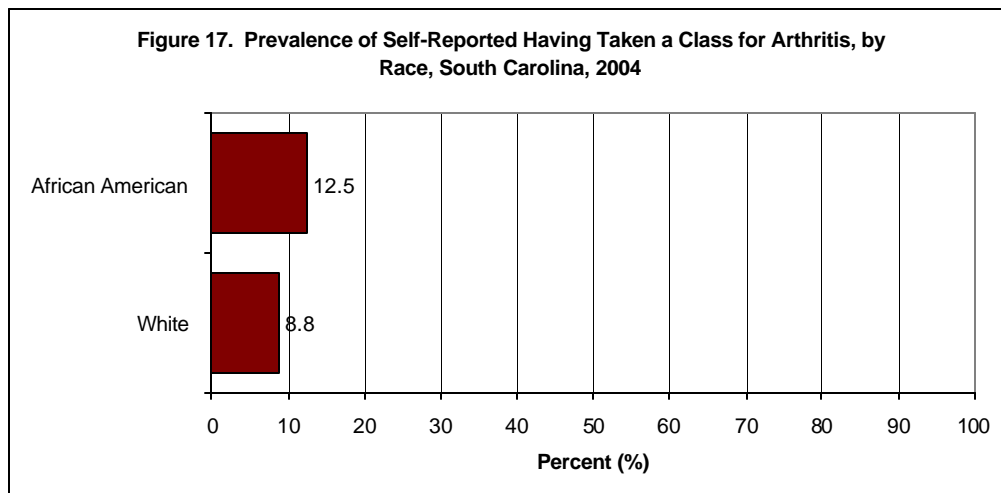
² Statistic analysis limited obese arthritis cases.

Has a doctor or other health professional EVER suggested physical activity to help your arthritis or joint symptoms?

- 44.1% of South Carolina Adults indicated that it had been suggested to use physical activity to help with arthritis.
- More females (50.5%) than males (36.4%) and more African Americans (51.0%) than Caucasians (42.4%), and more respondents who had an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (50.8%) than those who earned more than \$50,000 per year reported that they had received advice to use physical activity to help arthritis symptoms.

Have you ever taken an educational course or class to teach you how to manage problems related to your arthritis or joint symptoms?

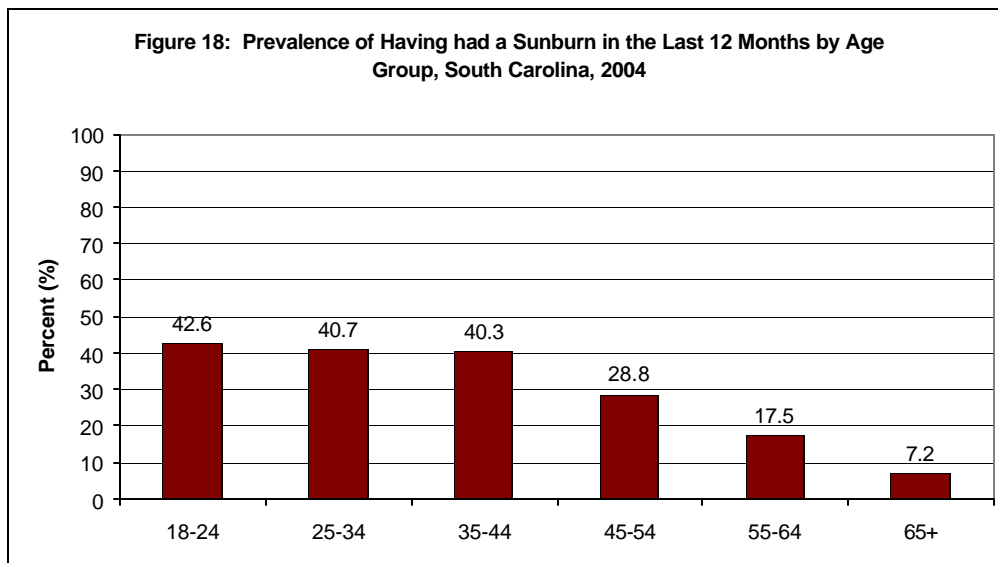
- 10.5% of South Carolina adults with joint symptoms or arthritis replied that they had taken a self-management course.



Excess Sun Exposure

The next question is about sunburns, including any time that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours. Have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?

- 30.0% of South Carolina adults responded that they had had a sunburn in the last 12 months.
- Males and Caucasians were more likely to have had a sunburn in the last 12 months than Females and African-Americans.
- With increasing age, there was a decreasing likelihood of suffering a sunburn. Those respondents in the age group 18-24 (42.6%) had a higher prevalence of having had a sunburn than those respondents older than 65 (7.2%).
- Those with a college degree were twice as likely to report a sunburn than those with less than a high school education and those earning a household income of \$50,000 were twice as likely to report a sunburn than those who earned less than \$15,000 per year.



Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months?¹

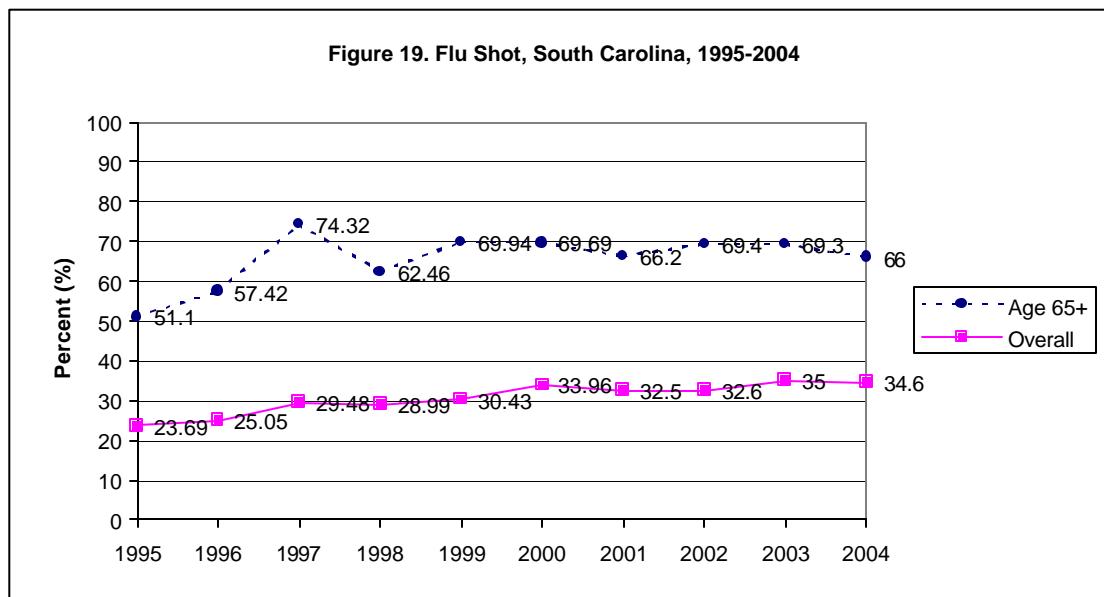
- 33.5% of South Carolina adults had had one sunburn in the last year, 30.9% had had two burns, 15.7% reported having three burns, and 20.0% responded that they had had four or more burns in the past 12 months.
- Males had a higher percentage of having 4 or more burns than females (24.1% versus 15.1%).

¹ This question was only asked of respondents who reported having a sunburn in the last 12 months.

Immunization/Flu Shot

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

- 34.6% of South Carolina adults reported having had a flu shot in the past year.
- More Caucasians (36.3%) reported that they had had a flu shot in the last 12 months than African-Americans (29.9%).
- 47.4% of adults aged 55-64 years and 66.0% of adults aged 65 and older said they had had a flu shot in the past 12 months. These percentages were higher than any other age group.



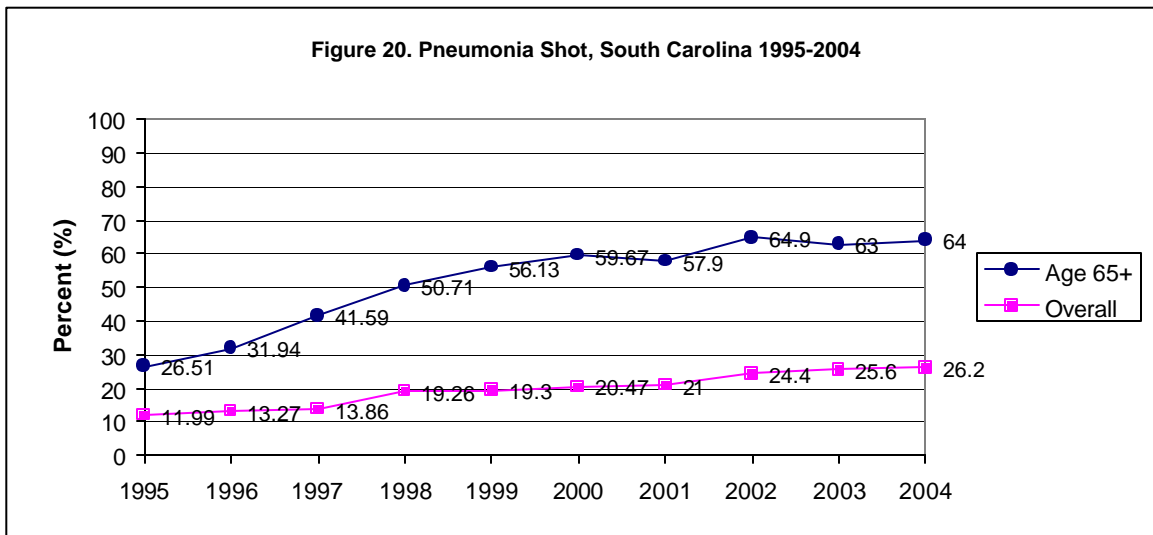
Healthy People 2010:

Objective 14.29a: Influenza Immunization, Within Past Year , Ages >65, Goal: 90%

- More Caucasians (70.1%) reported receiving a flu shot in the past 12 months than African-Americans (52.6%).
- 66.0% of South Carolina adults over the age of 65 had received the flu shot in the last 12 months.

Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

- 26.2% of South Carolina adults reported that they had had a pneumonia shot.
- There was a difference in having a pneumonia shot between the respondent groups with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (36.2%) and \$50,000+ (18.4%) and with respondent groups with education of less than high school (34.2%) and those with a college degree (23.7%).
- About 64 percent of senior citizens aged 65 and older had the pneumococcal vaccine, which was a higher prevalence than any other age group.



Healthy People 2010:

Objective 14.29b: Pneumococcal Pneumonia Vaccination, Ever Had, Ages >65:
Goal: 90%

- African-Americans over the age of 65 (50.7%) reported having received the shot less than Caucasians (68.4%).

In November and December 2004, the CDC added questions to the immunization core questions to ascertain the impact of the influenza vaccine shortage. For November 2004, of the 518 people who had not received a flu vaccine that flu season, approximately 39.0% replied that they hadn't received their shot because of the shortage. In December

2004, of the adults who did not receive the flu vaccine that year, 43.6% replied it was because of the shortage of vaccine.

Tobacco Use/ Smoking Cessation

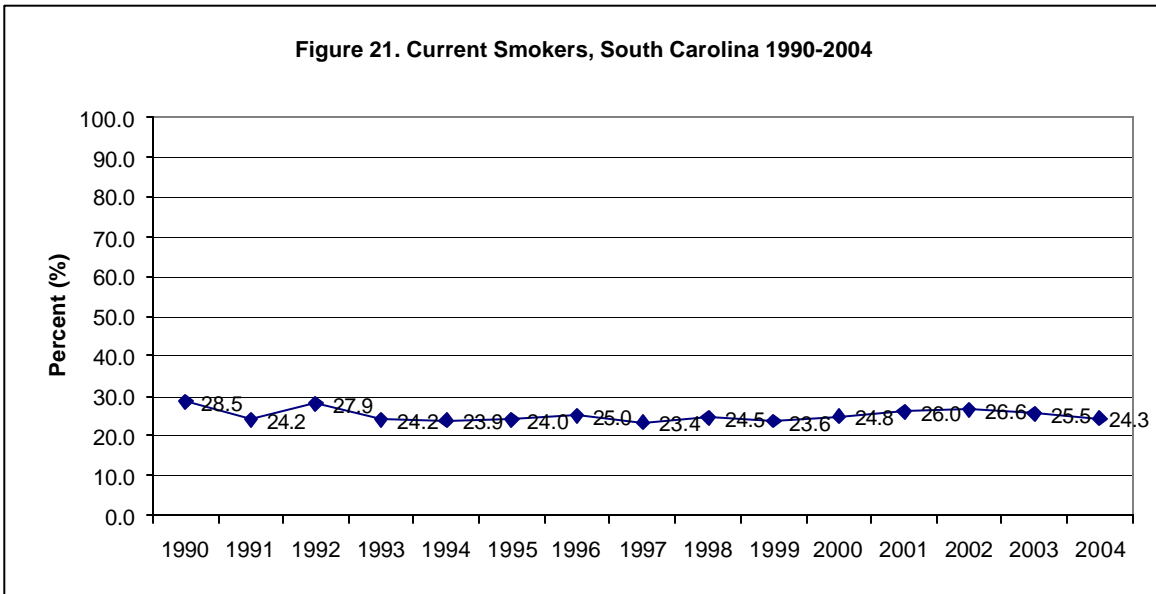
Healthy People 2010:

Objective 27.1: Cigarette Smoking, Ages >18: Goal: 12%

Current smokers

Definition: Anybody who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his/her entire life and smokes everyday or some days now.

- 24.3% of South Carolina adults reported being current smokers according to the definition above;



- Senior citizens (age 65+), people with college degree or higher, or those respondents with an annual household income of more than \$50,000 were less likely to be current smokers. Their smoking prevalence rates were 8.7%, 11.6%, and 18.1% respectively, which were lower than the state average (24.3%);
- Males (28.0%) were more likely to be a current smoker than females (21.0%).
- Among current smokers, 56.9% reported having stopped smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking.
- African-Americans reported attempting to quit smoking (66.5%) more than Caucasians (52.8%).

- Those respondents aged 18-24 were more likely to have attempted to quit smoking (70.4%) than those respondents aged 65+ (41.0%).

Smoking Cessation

About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly?¹

- 60.3% of South Carolina adult former smokers stopped smoking more than 10 years ago.

In the past 12 months, on how many visits were you advised to quit smoking by a doctor or other health provider?²

- 35.0% of South Carolina adult smokers were not advised to quit smoking by a doctor or other health provider in the last 12 months; 12.5% were advised to quit on more than 5 doctor's visits. There was no difference by gender, race, age, education or income for rates of never having been advised to stop smoking.

On how many visits did your doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend or discuss medication to assist you with quitting smoking, such as nicotine gum, patch, nasal spray, inhaler, lozenge, or prescription medication such as Wellbutrin /Zyban/Bupropion?³

- 69.2 % of adult smokers in South Carolina were never advised of or had not discussed medication options with their doctor to help them quit smoking.

On how many visits did your doctor, nurse or health provider recommend or discuss methods and strategies other than medication to assist you with quitting smoking?⁴

- 77.5% of adult smokers in South Carolina were never advised of or discussed methods other than medication with their doctor to help them stop smoking.

¹ Asked of former smokers.

² This question was asked only of current smokers and previous smokers (quitted with the past year) who reported having seen a doctor, nurse or some other health professional in the past 12 months.

³ This question was asked only of current smokers and previous smokers (quitted with the past year) who reported having seen a doctor, nurse or some other health professional in the past 12 months

⁴ This question was asked only of current smokers and previous smokers (quitted with the past year) who reported having seen a doctor, nurse or some other health professional in the past 12 months

**In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following to help you stop smoking?
Called a help line or quit line⁵**

- 2.0% of the 1440 adult current smokers in South Carolina had called a help line or quit line to help them stop smoking.

⁵ This question was asked only of current smokers.

Table 8. Current Smoker*

	Total	Not at Risk			At Risk		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	7,084	5,527	75.7	74.3-76.9	1,557	24.3	23.1-25.7
GENDER							
Male	2,720	2,046	72.0	69.7-74.1	674	28.0	25.9-30.3
Female	4,364	3,481	79.0	77.5-80.4	883	21.0	19.6-22.5
RACE							
White	5,444	4,229	75.4	74.0-76.8	1,215	24.6	23.2-26.0
African American	1,397	1,122	78.3	75.3-81.0	275	21.7	19.0-24.7
Other	181	128	63.1	53.3-71.9	53	36.9	28.1-46.7
AGE							
18-24	417	291	69.7	64.2-74.6	126	30.3	25.4-35.8
25-34	1,047	764	69.6	66.0-72.9	283	30.4	27.1-34.0
35-44	1,258	904	71.8	68.9-74.6	354	28.2	25.4-31.1
45-54	1,435	1,044	71.4	68.5-74.1	391	28.6	25.9-31.5
55-64	1,313	1,071	81.6	79.1-83.8	242	18.4	16.2-20.9
65+	1,546	1,389	91.3	89.7-92.7	157	8.7	7.3-10.3
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	808	546	62.4	57.7-66.8	262	37.6	33.2-42.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,208	1,611	69.2	66.6-71.6	597	30.8	28.4-33.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,792	1,355	75.3	72.7-77.7	437	24.7	22.3-27.3
College Graduate	2,260	2,000	88.4	86.7-90.0	260	11.6	10.0-13.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	834	600	71.4	67.0-75.3	234	28.6	24.7-33.0
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,166	843	67.8	64.1-71.4	323	32.2	28.6-35.9
\$25,000- \$34,999	853	615	68.0	63.8-71.9	238	32.0	28.1-36.2
\$35,000- \$49,999	1,094	844	74.8	71.5-77.9	250	25.2	22.1-28.5
\$50,000+	2,204	1,836	81.9	79.8-83.8	368	18.1	16.2-20.2

* Data in this table were derived from the tobacco use questions 1 and 2.

Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol Consumption

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 26.11c: Binge Drinking, during the past month, Ages>18: Goal: 6%

Binge Drinking

- 13.5% of South Carolina adults reported that they did drink and had had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.
- In the last 30 days, more males (22.0%), had had 5 or more drinks on an occasion than females (5.9%), an increase in the discrepancy between the genders from 2002.
- Those who are aged 18-24 were ten times more likely to binge drink than those 65+ (21.6% versus 2.4% respectively).
- Those respondents earning a household income greater than \$50,000 per year were more likely to binge drink than those earning less than \$15,000 per year (16.0% versus 10.4% respectively.)

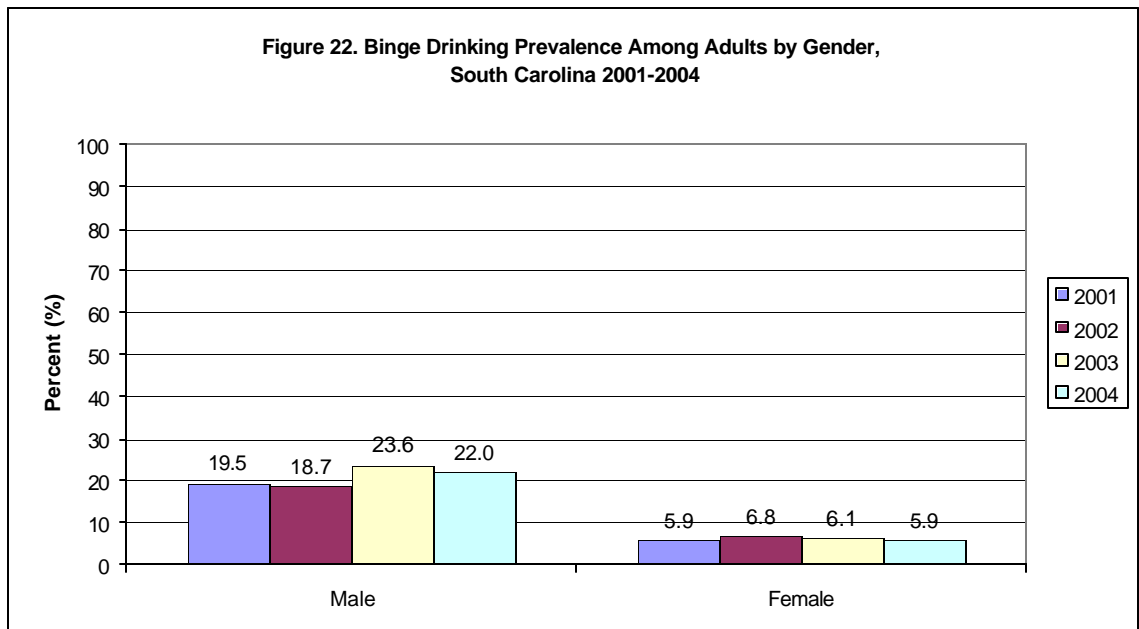


Table 9. Binge Drinking*

	Total	Not at Risk			At Risk		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	7,039	6,294	86.5	85.3-87.6	745	13.5	12.4-14.7
GENDER							
Male	2,684	2,180	78.0	75.9-80.0	504	22.0	20.0-24.1
Female	4,355	4,114	94.1	93.3-94.9	241	5.9	5.1- 6.7
RACE							
White	5,408	4,816	85.9	84.7-87.1	592	14.1	12.9-15.3
African American	1,391	1,260	88.2	85.6-90.3	131	11.8	9.7-14.4
Other	179	161	85.7	77.3-91.3	18	14.3	8.7-22.7
AGE							
18-24	414	321	78.4	73.4-82.6	93	21.6	17.4-26.6
25-34	1,042	859	78.2	74.8-81.3	183	21.8	18.7-25.2
35-44	1,240	1,051	83.3	80.7-85.5	189	16.7	14.5-19.3
45-54	1,425	1,259	87.9	85.6-89.8	166	12.1	10.2-14.4
55-64	1,305	1,232	94.6	93.1-95.7	73	5.4	4.3- 6.9
65+	1,545	1,507	97.6	96.5-98.3	38	2.4	1.7- 3.5
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	801	729	86.6	82.7-89.7	72	13.4	10.3-17.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,186	1,963	85.8	83.6-87.8	223	14.2	12.2-16.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,787	1,584	86.6	84.3-88.6	203	13.4	11.4-15.7
College Graduate	2,251	2,005	87.1	85.2-88.8	246	12.9	11.2-14.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	831	767	89.6	86.2-92.3	64	10.4	7.7-13.8
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,156	1,055	87.5	84.2-90.3	101	12.5	9.7-15.8
\$25,000- \$34,999	849	738	84.3	80.7-87.3	111	15.7	12.7-19.3
\$35,000- \$49,999	1,083	953	85.8	82.9-88.2	130	14.2	11.8-17.1
\$50,000+	2,196	1,910	84.0	81.9-85.9	286	16.0	14.1-18.1

*Data in this table were derived from the alcohol consumption questions.

No = Respondents who report they did not drink in the past 30 days and who did not have five or more drinks on an occasion.

Yes = Respondents who report they did drink in the past 30 days and had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.

Firearms

Risk Factor for living in a home with a loaded firearm¹

- 14.0% of South Carolina adults lived in a home with a loaded firearm.
- Twice as many men (18.7%) as women (9.7%) and three times as many Caucasians (17.2%) as African Americans (5.7%) were likely to live in a house with a loaded firearm.
- There was a difference by household income. Those who earned a household income greater than \$50,000 were twice as likely to live in a home with a loaded firearm (17.7%) than those who earned less than \$15,000 per year (7.1%).

Risk Factor for living in a home with a loaded and unlocked firearm

- 8.4% of respondents to the 2004 BRFSS lived in a home with a loaded and unlocked firearm.
- Twice as many as men as women (11.1% versus 5.9%) and three times as many as Caucasians than African Americans (10.7% versus 2.3%), and those who earned a household income more than \$50,000 (10.8%) were twice as likely to live in a house with a loaded and unlocked firearm than those earning a household income less than \$15,000 per year (4.1%).

¹ Data for this table was derived from the Firearms questions

Prostate Cancer Screening

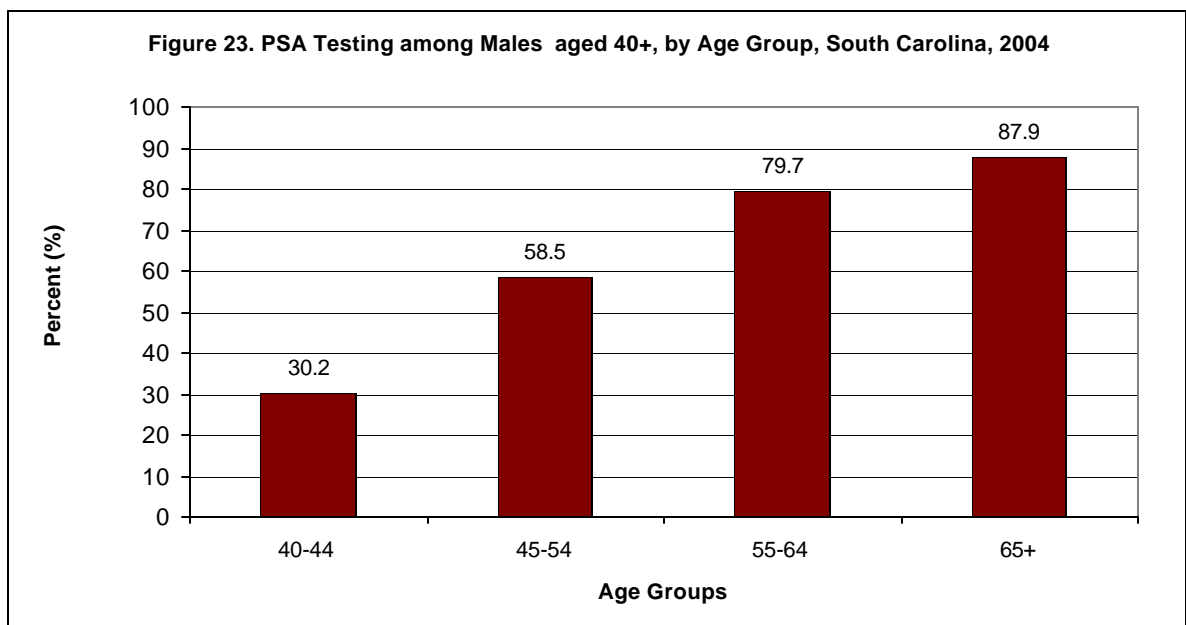
(All the respondents in this section were males aged 40 or older)

Diagnosed Prostate cancer: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

- Among 1924 males aged 40 or older who responded to this question, 4.7% had been diagnosed as having “prostate cancer”;

PSA testing: Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

- Among male respondents at age of 40 or older, 65.9% reported having had a PSA test;



- For males in the “40-44” age bracket, 30.2% had had a PSA test, and this percentage increased as age increased. For “65+” age bracket, the testing rate was 87.9%; the “45-54” and the “55-64” age bracket had rates of PSA testing of 58.5% and 79.7% respectively.
- Those males older than 40 years of age who were college graduates were more likely than any other education group to have had a PSA test (75.9%).
- 45.4% of males older than 40 had not had a PSA test in the last two years.

- Those with a college degree were more likely to have had a recent test than any other education group (65.7%).

Digital Rectal Exam: (A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?)

- A digital rectal exam was performed on 82.0% of the male respondents aged 40 or older;
- Those male respondents with a college education were more likely to have had a digital rectal exam than any other education group (90.1%).
- Those aged '40-44' were less likely to have had a digital rectal exam than any other age group (64.5%).
- Those aged '65+' were more likely to have had a recent digital rectal exam (in the last year) than those aged '40-44' . The prevalence of a recent DRE for those 40-44 was 40.7%; for those 65+, the prevalence was 58.8%.
- The overall rate of recent digital rectal exam was 53.1%

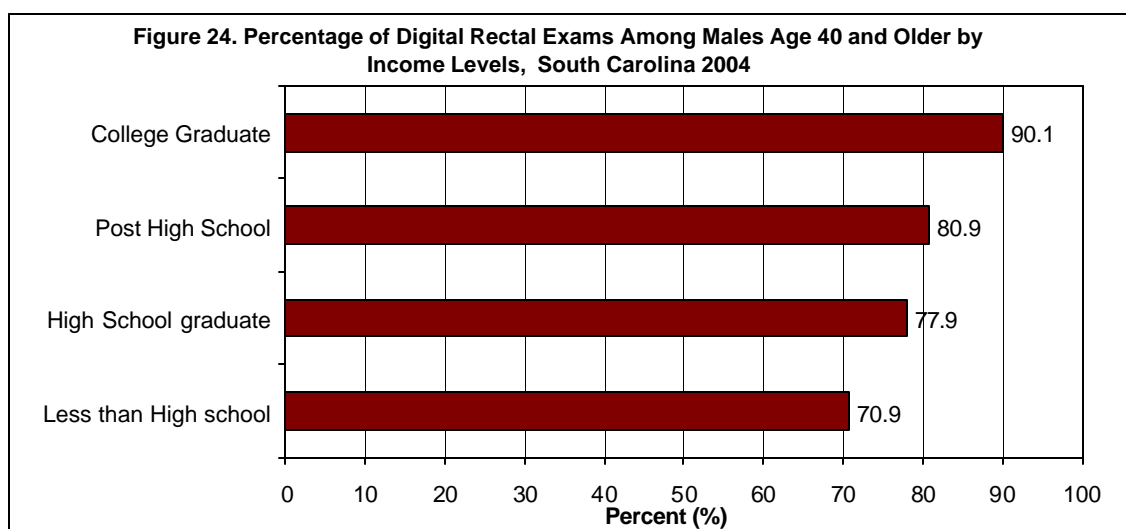


Table 10. Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?¹

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1,859	1,285	65.9	63.3-68.4	574	34.1	31.6-36.7
RACE							
White	1,546	1,067	65.9	63.2-68.5	479	34.1	31.5-36.8
African American	261	182	65.6	58.4-72.1	79	34.4	27.9-41.6
Other	36	24	62.8	43.1-79.0	12	37.2	21.0-56.9
AGE							
40-44	229	62	30.2	23.7-37.6	167	69.8	62.4-76.3
45-54	539	298	58.5	53.7-63.2	241	41.5	36.8-46.3
55-64	528	427	79.7	75.1-83.6	101	20.3	16.4-24.9
65+	563	498	87.9	84.1-90.9	65	12.1	9.1-15.9
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	214	120	51.8	43.8-59.7	94	48.2	40.3-56.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	514	338	62.4	57.3-67.3	176	37.6	32.7-42.7
Some Post-H.S.	428	279	62.7	57.2-67.8	149	37.3	32.2-42.8
College Graduate	701	547	75.9	72.0-79.5	154	24.1	20.5-28.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	164	102	60.3	50.8-69.1	62	39.7	30.9-49.2
\$15,000- \$24,999	269	179	64.0	56.7-70.8	90	36.0	29.2-43.3
\$25,000- \$34,999	201	130	60.3	52.2-67.9	71	39.7	32.1-47.8
\$35,000- \$49,999	303	211	65.8	59.2-71.8	92	34.2	28.2-40.8
\$50,000+	738	541	69.7	65.7-73.4	197	30.3	26.6-34.3

¹ Asked only of males aged 40 or older.

Colorectal Cancer Screening

(These questions were asked of those aged 50 or older)

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 3.12b, Sigmoidoscopy, Ever Had, Ages >50: Goal: 50%

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy exams: Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

- Among 3,487 respondents applicable for the question, 55.9% had had either one or the other or both of these two exams;
- African-Americans were less likely to have had these procedures (46.5%) than Caucasians (59.1%).
- With increasing age, more people were getting either one of these two exams; 40.5% for '50-54', and 57.7% for '55-64'.
- Of those adult South Carolinians who had had a sigmoid or colonoscopy, 31.4% had had a recent test (within the last year). African Americans were more likely to have had had a recent test than Caucasians (46.6% versus 28.6%).

Table 11. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?¹

	Total Respondents	Not at Risk			At Risk		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,487	2,011	55.9	54.0-57.8	1,476	44.1	42.2-46.0
GENDER							
Male	1,373	782	55.4	52.3-58.4	591	44.6	41.6-47.7
Female	2,114	1,229	56.4	54.0-58.8	885	43.6	41.2-46.0
RACE							
White	2,867	1,704	59.1	57.1-61.0	1,163	40.9	39.0-42.9
African American	535	263	46.5	41.5-51.7	272	53.5	48.3-58.5
Other	54	28	43.7	29.5-59.0	26	56.3	41.0-70.5
AGE							
45-54	694	292	40.5	36.4-44.7	402	59.5	55.3-63.6
55-64	1,284	754	57.7	54.6-60.7	530	42.3	39.3-45.4
65+	1,509	965	63.0	60.1-65.8	544	37.0	34.2-39.9
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	519	246	45.7	40.8-50.7	273	54.3	49.3-59.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,077	602	53.4	49.9-56.9	475	46.6	43.1-50.1
Some Post-H.S.	820	469	56.1	52.2-59.9	351	43.9	40.1-47.8
College Graduate	1,064	690	63.7	60.3-66.9	374	36.3	33.1-39.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	498	247	47.5	42.2-52.8	251	52.5	47.2-57.8
\$15,000- \$24,999	591	327	51.1	46.3-55.9	264	48.9	44.1-53.7
\$25,000- \$34,999	392	203	51.3	45.6-57.0	189	48.7	43.0-54.4
\$35,000- \$49,999	464	287	60.0	54.9-64.9	177	40.0	35.1-45.1
\$50,000+	971	604	60.8	57.3-64.2	367	39.2	35.8-42.7

¹ Asked of respondents aged 50 or older.

Blood Stool Test: blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

- Among 3,515 respondents, 44.6% had had this test;
- Those with less than a high school education (34.4%) had lower rates of testing than other education groups.
- African-Americans were less likely to have had the test (33.1%) than Caucasians (48.1%).
- With increasing age, there was an increasing prevalence of having had a blood stool test. For those '50-54', the prevalence was 33.9%; for those '55-64', the prevalence was 44.2%; and for those '65+', the prevalence was 50.9%.

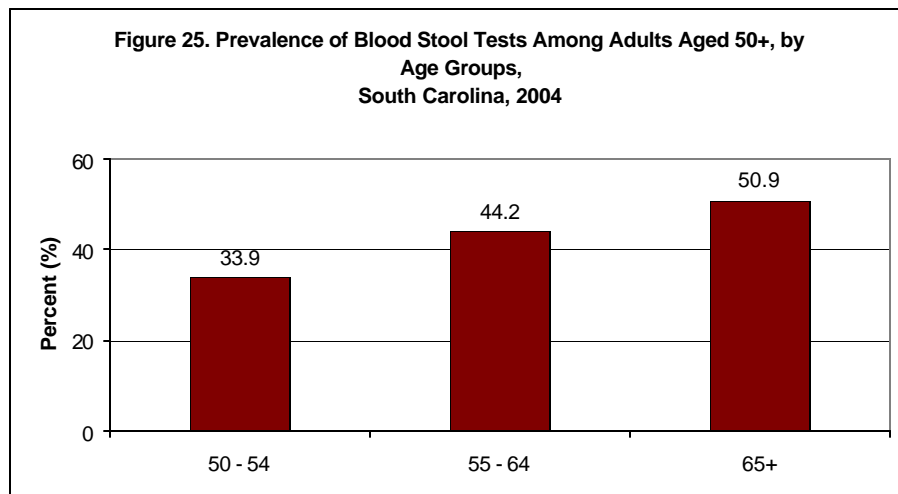


Table 12. Blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?²

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,515	1,638	44.6	42.8-46.5	1,877	55.4	53.5-57.2
GENDER							
Male	1,382	651	45.1	42.2-48.2	731	54.9	51.8-57.8
Female	2,133	987	44.2	41.9-46.6	1,146	55.8	53.4-58.1
RACE							
White	2,884	1,411	48.1	46.1-50.1	1,473	51.9	49.9-53.9
African American	545	186	33.1	28.5-38.1	359	66.9	61.9-71.5
Other	55	25	31.9	20.3-46.3	30	68.1	53.7-79.7
AGE							
50-54	698	246	33.9	30.0-38.0	452	66.1	62.0-70.0
55-64	1,290	589	44.2	41.3-47.3	701	55.8	52.7-58.7
65+	1,527	803	50.9	48.0-53.8	724	49.1	46.2-52.0
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	531	206	34.4	30.0-39.1	325	65.6	60.9-70.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,087	488	43.0	39.6-46.4	599	57.0	53.6-60.4
Some Post-H.S.	825	388	45.4	41.6-49.2	437	54.6	50.8-58.4
College Graduate	1,065	555	51.4	48.0-54.8	510	48.6	45.2-52.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	512	201	38.3	33.3-43.6	311	61.7	56.4-66.7
\$15,000- \$24,999	592	266	39.0	34.7-43.6	326	61.0	56.4-65.3
\$25,000- \$34,999	396	174	42.8	37.4-48.5	222	57.2	51.5-62.6
\$35,000- \$49,999	465	240	51.4	46.3-56.4	225	48.6	43.6-53.7
\$50,000+	972	464	46.7	43.3-50.3	508	53.3	49.7-56.7

² Asked of respondents aged 50 years or older.

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 12.5: Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) within the past Two Years, Ages >50: Goal: 50%

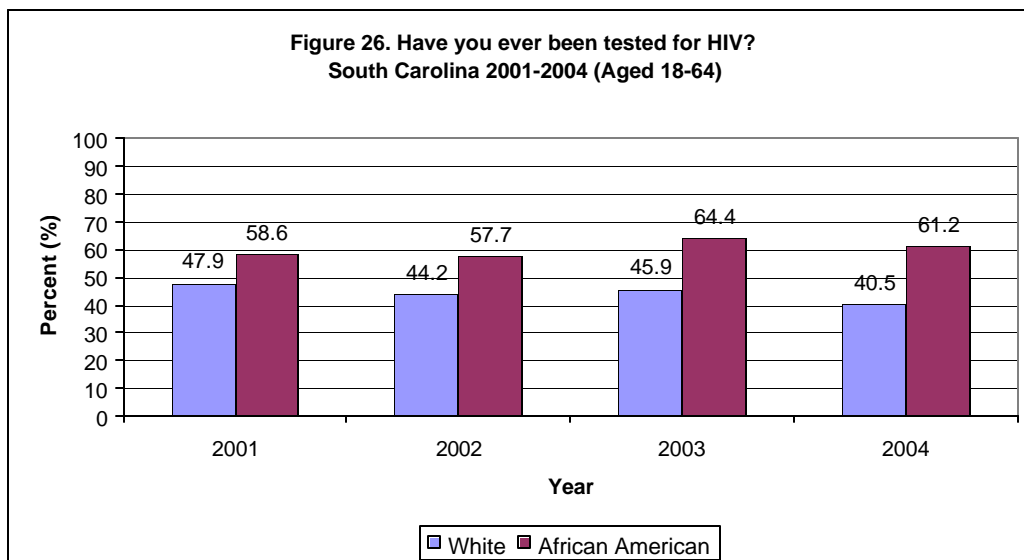
- 25.0% of South Carolina adults aged 50 or older had received a FOBT in the last two years. This measure included those who have never been tested in the denominator to determine population prevalence.
- There was no reportable difference by gender, race or household income level.
- A difference was found between age groups. Those '65+' were more likely to have had a FOBT test within the past two years than those '50-54' (29.5% versus 17.7%).
- Those with less than a high school education were less likely to have had a recent test than those with a college education (19.9% versus 28.9%).

HIV/AIDS

(These questions were asked only of respondents who reported being younger than 65)

Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. [Include saliva tests.]¹

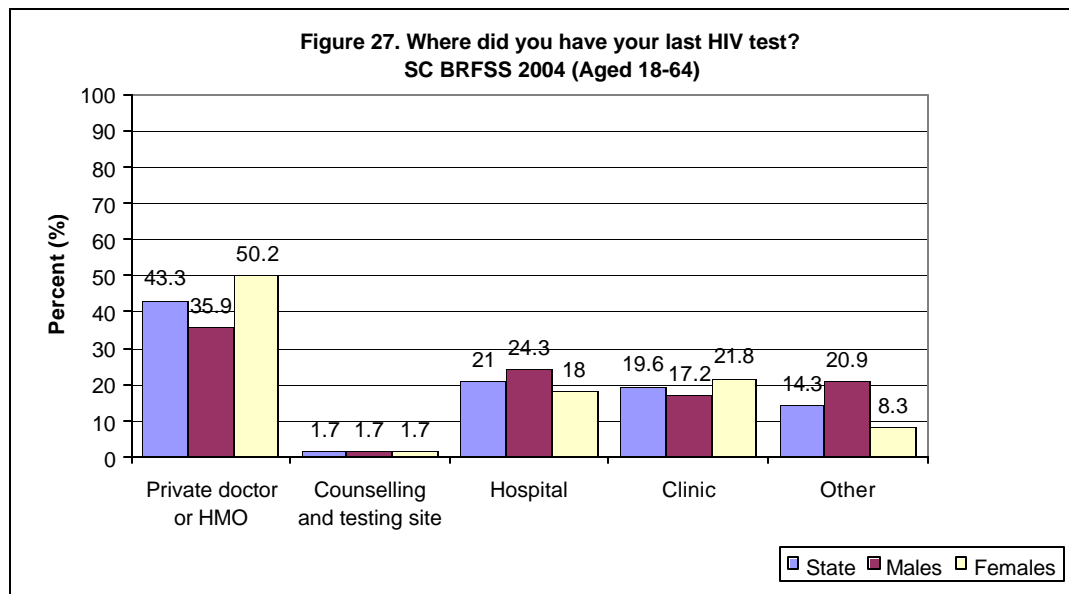
- Among 5,059 respondents for this question, 46.6% had been tested for HIV without counting the tests completed as part of a blood donation (include saliva tests);
- There was a difference in the percentages of persons having ever been tested for HIV by race. African Americans were more likely to have been tested for HIV than Caucasians (61.2% versus 40.5%).



- The age groups '18-24' years are more likely than older age groups to have been ever tested for HIV. These prevalence rates were higher (47.4%) than the rate for those 55-64 (22.5%)

¹ Asked of those less than 65 year of age who believed medical treatments were available for HIV.

Where did you have your last HIV test? ²



- Tested in jail, home or somewhere else were placed under the Other group.
- More people in 2004 had HIV tests done with private doctors or HMO than with other avenues and among those going to a private doctor, females were found to be more likely than males to have had an HIV test (50.2% vs. 35.9%)

Education about condom: (In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?)

- Among 5,163 respondents, 14.9 % reported that a health professionals talked to them about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use;
- More females (17.1%) reported receiving this advice more than males (12.6 %).
- African-Americans were more likely to get this advice from professionals (29.4%) than whites (9.0%). When age-adjusted, the percentages change little: (28.0% for African-Americans vs. 9.6% for Caucasians).
- The age group of '18-24' had highest percent (39.5%) of answering "yes", while only 3.8% answered "yes" in age group of '55-64';

² Asked only of those who reported having had an HIV/AIDS test.

- Those with a college education (8.6%) and those respondents with a household income greater than \$50,000 (5.9%) were less likely to have been counseled about condom use than any other income or education level group.

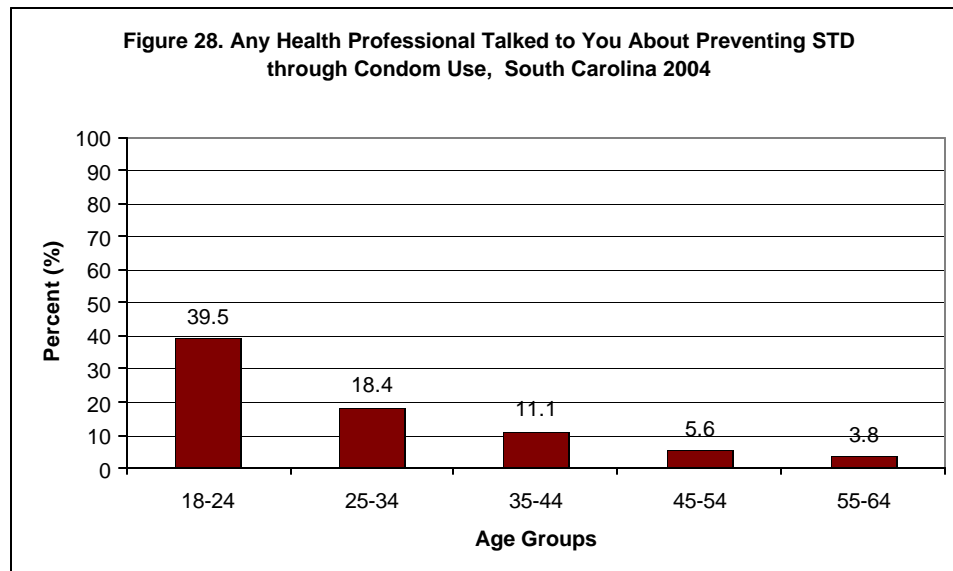


Table 13: Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation.[Include saliva tests.]³

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,059	2,204	46.6	44.9-48.3	2,855	53.4	51.7-55.1
GENDER							
Male	1,963	805	45.2	42.5-48.0	1,158	54.8	52.0-57.5
Female	3,096	1,399	47.9	45.9-50.0	1,697	52.1	50.0-54.1
RACE							
White	3,803	1,474	40.5	38.7-42.4	2,329	59.5	57.6-61.3
African American	1,071	641	61.2	57.4-64.8	430	38.8	35.2-42.6
Other	151	72	49.8	39.6-60.0	79	50.2	40.0-60.4
AGE							
18-24	386	191	47.4	41.6-53.3	195	52.6	46.7-58.4
25-34	972	627	64.2	60.7-67.6	345	35.8	32.4-39.3
35-44	1,155	633	55.9	52.6-59.1	522	44.1	40.9-47.4
45-54	1,337	486	36.7	33.8-39.8	851	63.3	60.2-66.2
55-64	1,209	267	22.5	19.9-25.4	942	77.5	74.6-80.1
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	412	180	44.8	38.6-51.3	232	55.2	48.7-61.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,562	683	47.7	44.6-50.8	879	52.3	49.2-55.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,357	638	49.6	46.3-52.9	719	50.4	47.1-53.7
College Graduate	1,722	702	43.5	40.7-46.4	1,020	56.5	53.6-59.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	509	273	54.0	48.1-59.9	236	46.0	40.1-51.9
\$15,000- \$24,999	778	391	54.9	50.4-59.4	387	45.1	40.6-49.6
\$25,000- \$34,999	621	279	46.2	41.3-51.1	342	53.8	48.9-58.7
\$35,000- \$49,999	844	366	47.9	43.9-51.9	478	52.1	48.1-56.1
\$50,000+	1,834	727	42.4	39.7-45.1	1,107	57.6	54.9-60.3

³ Asked of respondents 18- 64 years of age

Table 14. In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?⁴

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,163	586	14.9	13.6-16.3	4,577	85.1	83.7-86.4
GENDER							
Male	2,003	169	12.6	10.6-15.0	1,834	87.4	85.0-89.4
Female	3,160	417	17.1	15.4-18.9	2,743	82.9	81.1-84.6
RACE							
White	3,913	258	9.0	7.8-10.3	3,655	91.0	89.7-92.2
African American	1,068	305	29.4	26.0-33.1	763	70.6	66.9-74.0
Other	149	20	20.1	11.4-33.0	129	79.9	67.0-88.6
AGE							
18-24	385	158	39.5	33.9-45.4	227	60.5	54.6-66.1
25-34	975	199	18.4	15.8-21.4	776	81.6	78.6-84.2
35-44	1,176	121	11.1	9.1-13.5	1,055	88.9	86.5-90.9
45-54	1,374	73	5.6	4.3- 7.2	1,301	94.4	92.8-95.7
55-64	1,253	35	3.8	2.4- 5.8	1,218	96.2	94.2-97.6
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	419	58	20.4	14.7-27.5	361	79.6	72.5-85.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,581	224	17.5	15.2-20.1	1,357	82.5	79.9-84.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,385	181	17.1	14.5-20.0	1,204	82.9	80.0-85.5
College Graduate	1,772	123	8.6	6.9-10.7	1,649	91.4	89.3-93.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	512	116	29.0	23.6-35.0	396	71.0	65.0-76.4
\$15,000- \$24,999	788	174	26.9	22.8-31.3	614	73.1	68.7-77.2
\$25,000- \$34,999	624	78	15.6	12.1-20.0	546	84.4	80.0-87.9
\$35,000- \$49,999	859	81	12.3	9.6-15.5	778	87.7	84.5-90.4
\$50,000+	1,894	83	5.9	4.4- 7.8	1,811	94.1	92.2-95.6

⁴ Asked of respondents aged 18-64 years

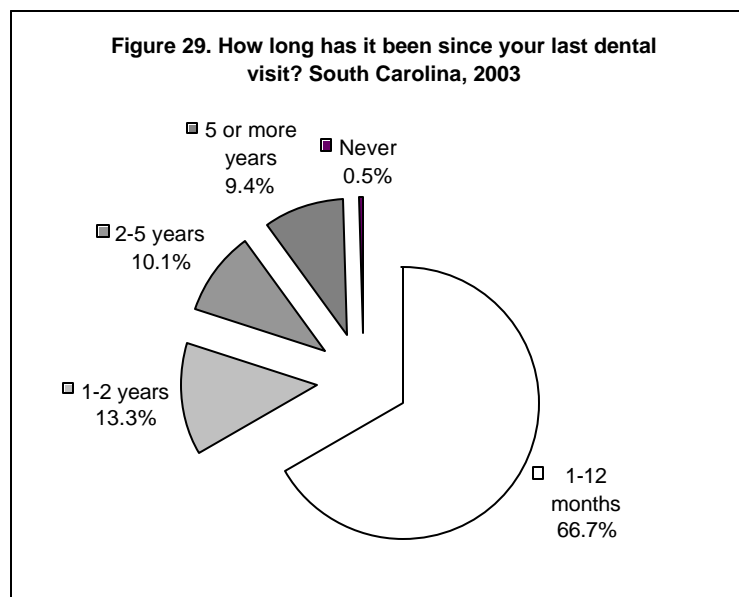
HIV Risk Factors: Persons Aged Less Than 65 Years Ever Participating in High-Risk Behavior

- 4.0% of South Carolina adults between 18 and 64 had participated in high-risk behavior.
- More African Americans self-reported being engaged in a high-risk behavior than whites (7.1% vs 2.3%).
- There was no difference between genders.

Oral Health

Dental visits: (How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason)

- Among 7046 respondents, 66.7% reported that they had at least one dental visit in the last 12 months; 13.3% reported having visited a dentist or a dental clinic within the last two years; and 20.0 % reported having visited a dentist more than 2 years ago or having never visited the dentist;
- More females (69.3%) than males (63.9%) visited a dentist in the last year and more Caucasians (71.0%) went to a dentist in the last 12 months than 56.6% of African-Americans.



- People who had had a dental visit in the past 12 months were better educated. Among persons with 'less than high school', 38.2% had visited a dentist in the past year compared to 80.7% of 'college graduates'.
- 42.8% of people from household incomes of 'less than \$15,000' had visited a dentist in the past year as compared to 82.0% of those with '\$50,000+' household incomes.

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 21.3: (No) Permanent Teeth Extracted Due to Caries or Peridontal Disease, Ages 35-44, Goal: 42%.

- 1261 respondents were in this age group; 54.6% had had no permanent teeth removed.
- In this age group, a higher proportion of Caucasians had had no permanent teeth removed than African-Americans (49.6% versus 29.3%).

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 21.4: Extraction of All Natural Teeth, Ages > 65: Goal: 20%

- 21.8% of South Carolina adults aged greater than 65 had all their natural teeth removed.

Women's Health

A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?¹

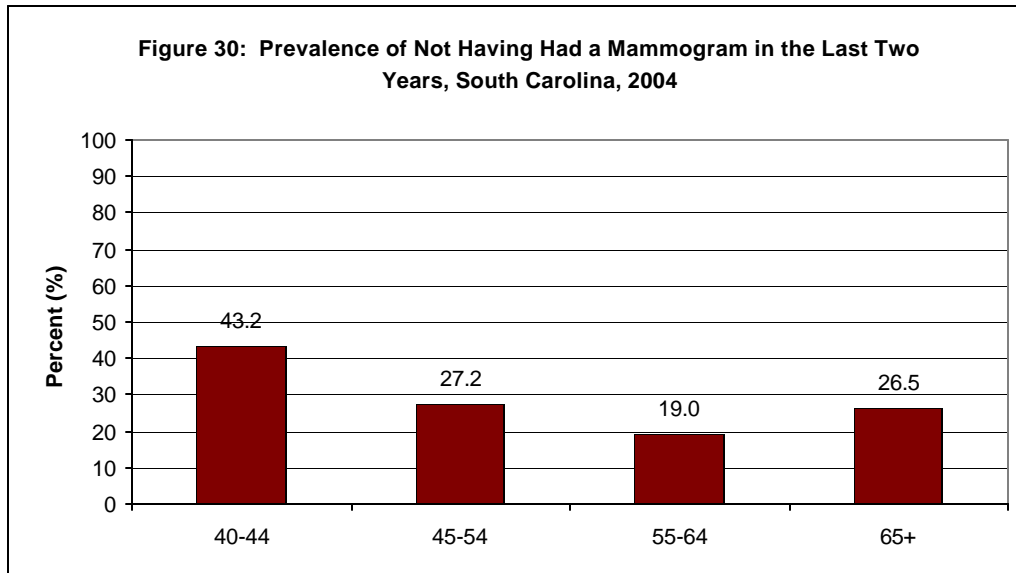
- 4340 women were asked this question.
- 66.7% of females had had a mammogram
- There were no differences by race or trend by income or education.
- There was a difference by age: those 45-54 years of age were more likely (92.0%) to have had a mammogram than those 35-44 years of age (62.1%).

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 3-13: Mammogram in the preceding 2 years, Women, Ages >= 40: Goal: 70%

- 27.9% of women older than 40 years of age had not had a mammogram in the last two years.
- Education and income were associated with prevalence of not having had a mammogram in the last two years. Those who had less than a high school education and those who earned a household income of less than \$15,000 per year (39.2% and 36.8%) were more likely to have not had a mammogram in the last two years than those who were college graduates or who had a household income of greater than \$50,000 per year (20.4% and 22.4%).
- Those aged 40-44 were less likely to have had a mammogram in the last 2 years than any other age group (43.2%).

¹ This question was only asked of female respondents.



A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

- 91.1% of female respondents had had a clinical breast exam.
- There was a slight difference by race with 85.0% of African American women having had a clinical breast exam versus 94.0% of Caucasian women.
- Although there was no trend by income and education, there was an increase of having had a clinical breast exam by age. Those aged 18-24 were less likely to have had a clinical breast exam (76.6%) than those who were 25-34 years of age (93.6%).
- Of those who had had a clinical breast exam, 71.2% had had an exam in the last year, 15.9% had had an exam in the last two years, 4.8% in the last three years, 3.1% in the last five years and 5.0% had five or more years ago.

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 3-11a: Ever received a Pap test, Ages >18: Goal: 97%

A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?

- 95.7% of women had ever had a pap smear test.

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 3-11b, Received a Pap Smear test within the preceding 3 years, Ages >18:

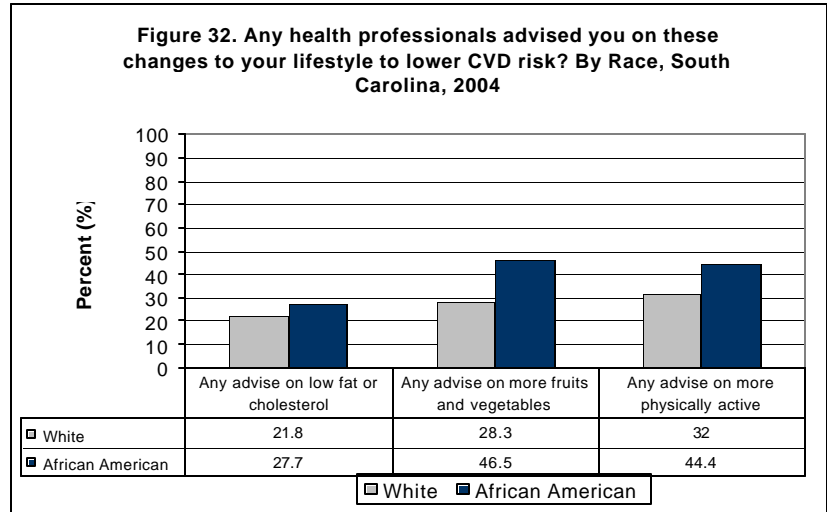
Goal: 90%

- 12.9% of women 18+ had not had a Pap Smear test in the preceding 3 years.
- There was no difference by race for those women who had not had a Pap Smear test in the last 3 years.
- Those with a college education and who had an annual household income more than \$50,000 (6.4% and 7.1% respectively) were less likely to be at risk for not having had a Pap Smear test in the preceding 3 years than those with less than a high school education (24.7%) and those earning an annual household income less than \$15,000 a year (23.5%).

Cardiovascular Disease

Low fat and low cholesterol diet: (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you: eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

- Among 6,473 respondents, 63.7% said they ate fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods to lower their risk;
- There was a difference by gender, with males reporting less often that they changed their eating habits than females (60.1% versus 66.9%).
- There was no difference between Caucasians and African Americans;
- Higher education was associated with eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods for cardiovascular health with those respondents with a college education having a higher prevalence than any other education attainment level (72.8%).



Professional advice on eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to ...eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

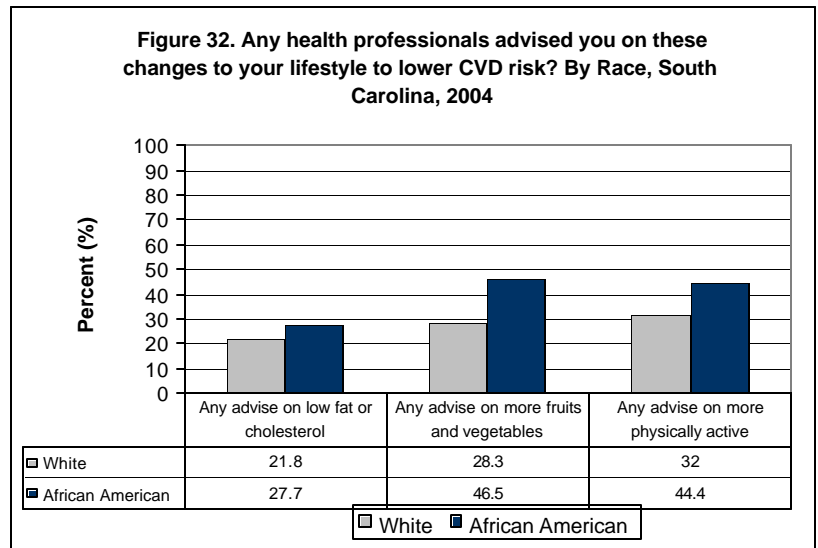
- Only 22.9% of respondents had received any professional advice on eating fewer high fat or cholesterol foods.
- African-Americans were advised more often than Caucasians to eat fewer high fat and cholesterol foods (27.7% vs. 21.8%); women were advised more than men (25.5% versus 20.1%).
- Those respondents 18-24 years of age were less likely to receive the advice than any other age group (9.1%).

Eating more fruits and vegetables (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you.... eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 77.8% of all the respondents said they were eating more fruits and vegetables to lower the CVD risk. More females (82.8%) than males (72.3%) reported changing their dietary;
- As age increased from '18-24' to '65+', this percentage rose from 71.6% to 83.0%; there was no trend by either household income or education level.

Professional advice on eating more fruits and vegetables (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 33.0% of respondents said they had received such advice;
- There was a small difference found between males and females; women reported a higher percent of having been advised to eat more fruits and vegetables (36.2%);
- 46.5% of African-Americans received such advice while 28.3% of Caucasians did.
- People of lower educational levels were more likely to



- hear this advice than those with higher educations (45.3% of those with 'less than H.S' compared with 27.1% for 'College Graduates').
- People from low-income households were more likely to receive this advice than people from higher income households: 46.4% for 'Less than \$15,000' households compared with 26.6% for '\$50,000+' households.

Physical Activities (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you.....more physically active)

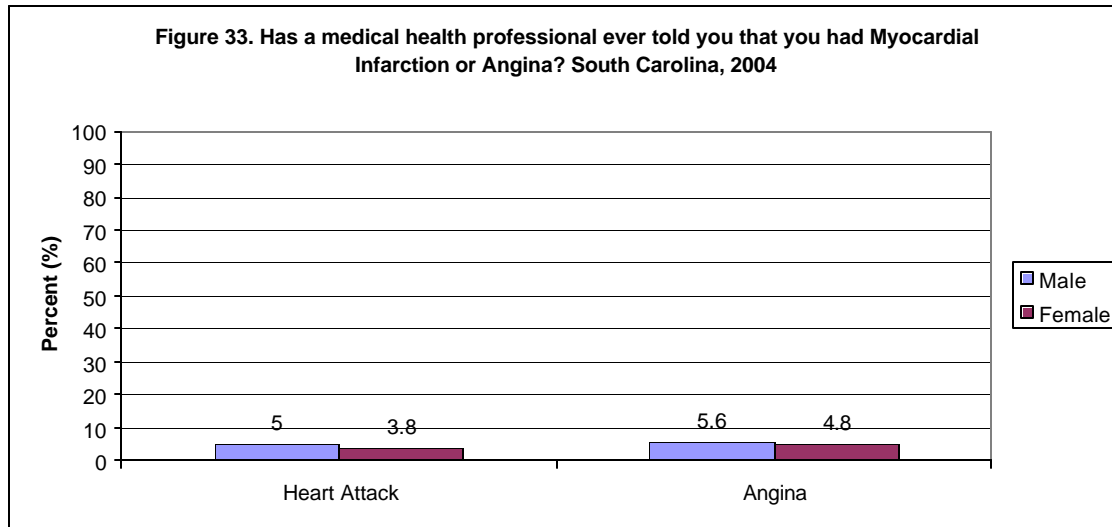
- Among the 6567 respondents, 68.7% said “yes”;
- No difference was found by gender or race; there was no trend by age, education or income.

Professional advice on physical activities: (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...be more physically active?)

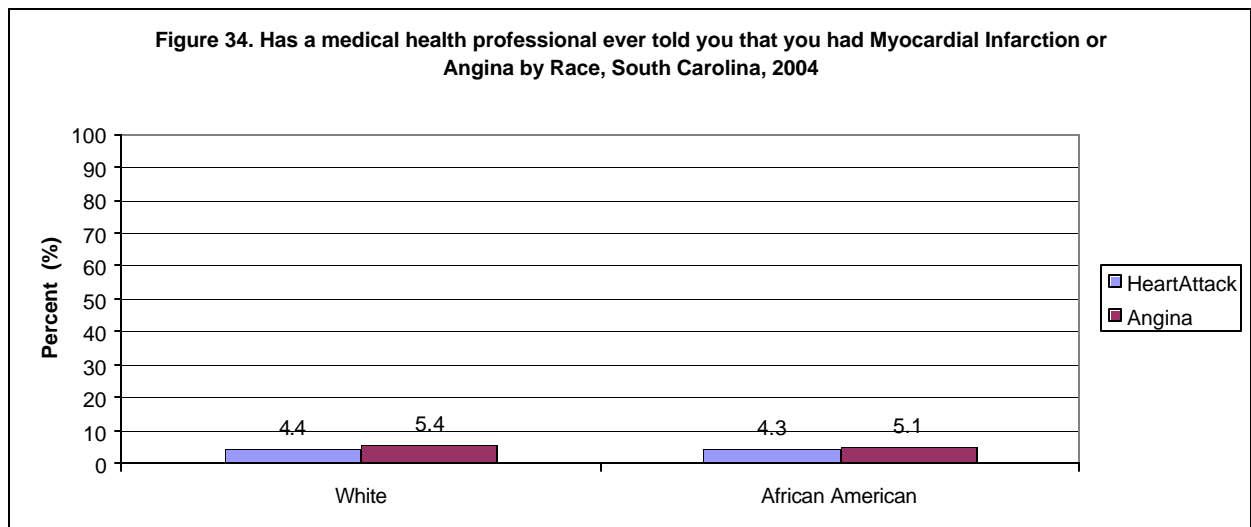
- In total, 34.9% respondents reported that they had received such advice from health professionals. This was a decrease in prevalence from 2002
- There was a decrease in the prevalence of reporting such advice with increasing education level and annual household income. Those earning an annual household income of less than \$15,000 and those earning greater than \$50,000 had a different prevalence of reporting they had received such advice (42.6% vs 31.7%); those with a college degree were less likely to receive the advice (31.2%) than those with less than a high school education (40.2%)
- 44.4% for African-Americans vs. 32.0% for Caucasians reported receiving the advice;
- The '65+' age group had a higher prevalence of receiving this advice (40.6%) than those aged '18-24' (18.6%).

Heart attack and Angina: (Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? 1. A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction 2. Angina or coronary heart disease)

- 4.4 % of the respondents said they had a diagnosed heart attack, which was an increase in prevalence from 2003.
- 5.2% reported that they had diagnosed angina or coronary heart disease which was a increase in prevalence from 2003;



- The risk of myocardial infarctions increased with age (negligible for the 18-24 age group to 13.5% for the 65+ age group). This pattern is consistent with that for angina.
- Those with less than a high school education and those respondents earning less than \$15,000 were more likely than other education and income groups to have had both angina and myocardial infarctions.



Stroke: (Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? A stroke)

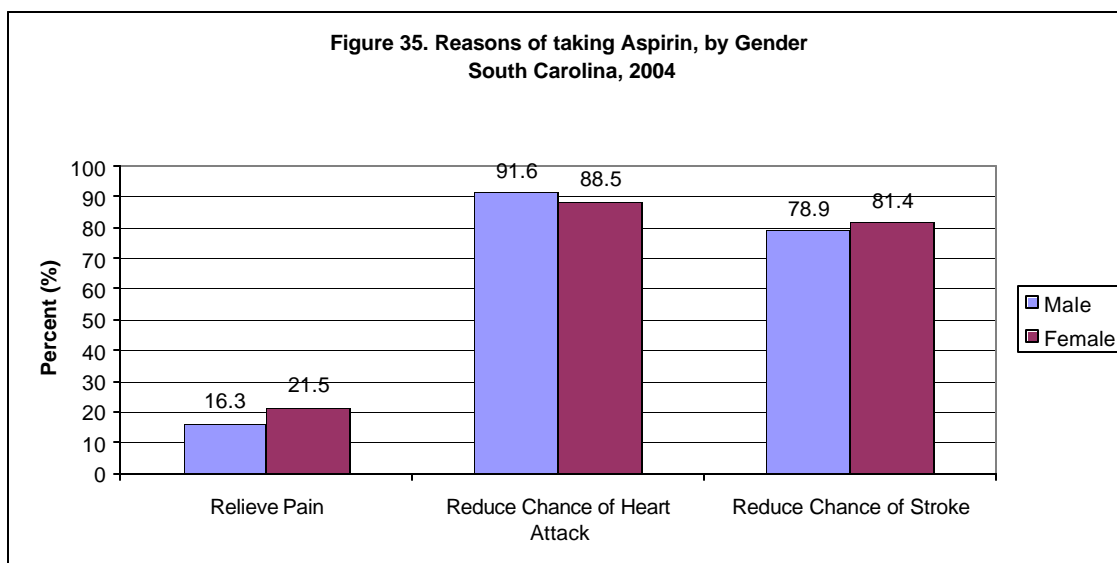
- 2.7% of South Carolina adults reported an occurrence of stroke.
- African Americans were more likely to have had a stroke (4.1%) than Caucasians (2.3%).
- 33.6% of people who had suffered either a stroke or a myocardial infarction had attended rehabilitation.

Aspirin: (Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?)¹

- 36.2% of respondents said they were taking aspirin.
- More males (39.4%) were on an aspirin regimen than females (33.4%) and as age increased from '35-44' to '65+', this percentage rose from 16.3% to 54.1%.
- 14.8% of those who did not take aspirin regularly said it was because of a health condition precluding them taking it.

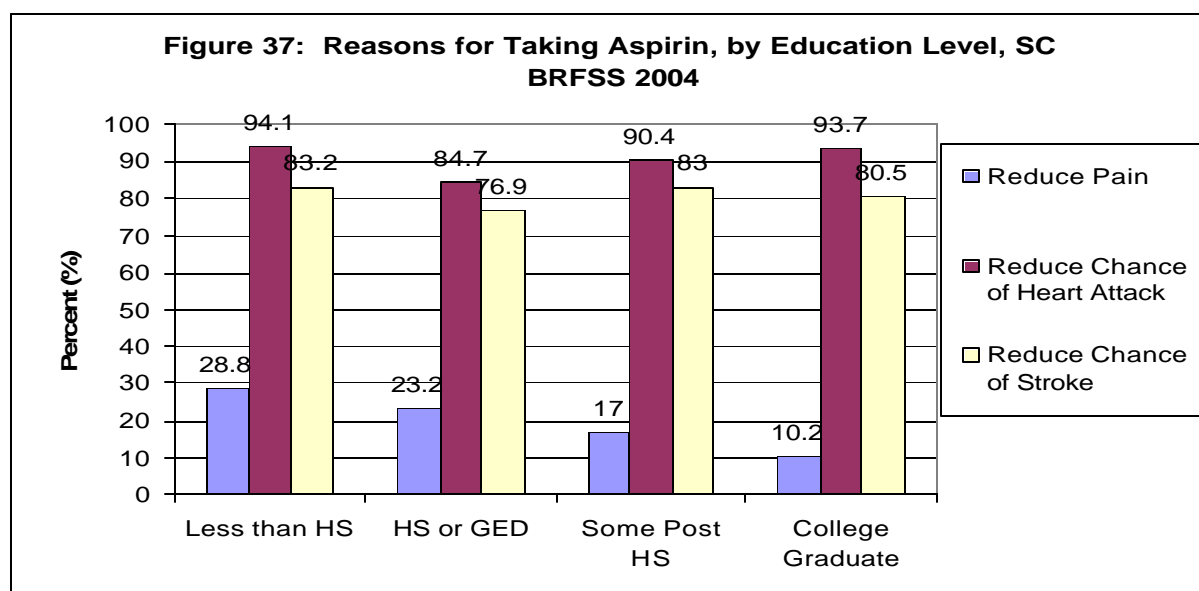
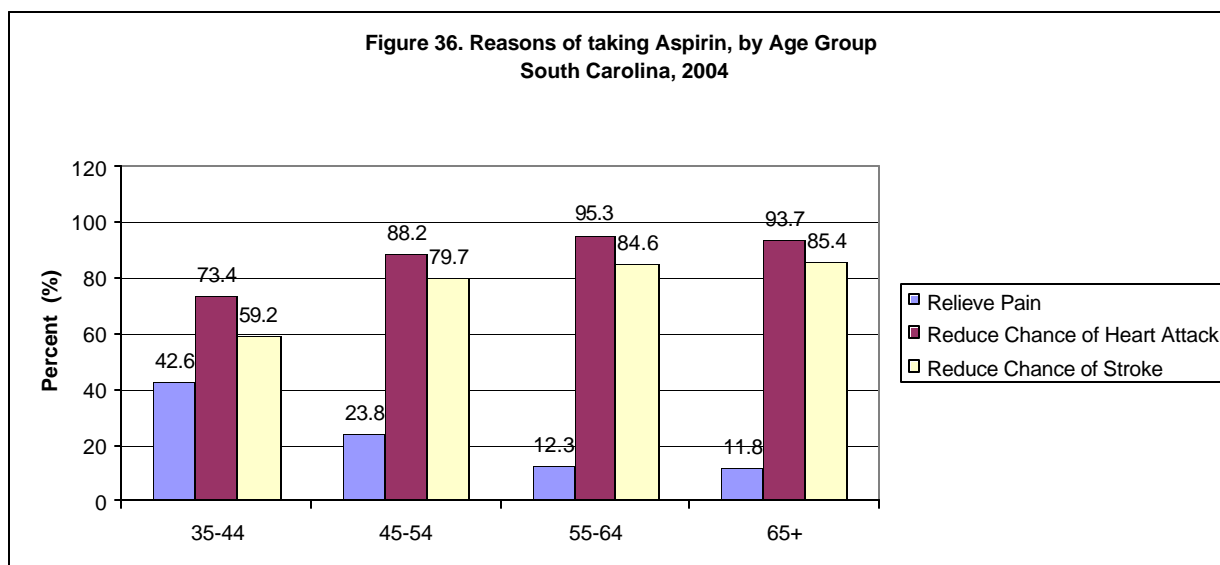
Why do you take aspirin...

- There was no difference between genders for the reasons why people take aspirin. "To reduce their chances of a heart attack" was the response most people gave.



¹ This question was only asked of those respondents 35 years or older.

- As the age of respondents increased, the percentage of people who took aspirin to relieve pain decreased, 42.6% for those in the age group '40-44' and 11.8% for those 65+.

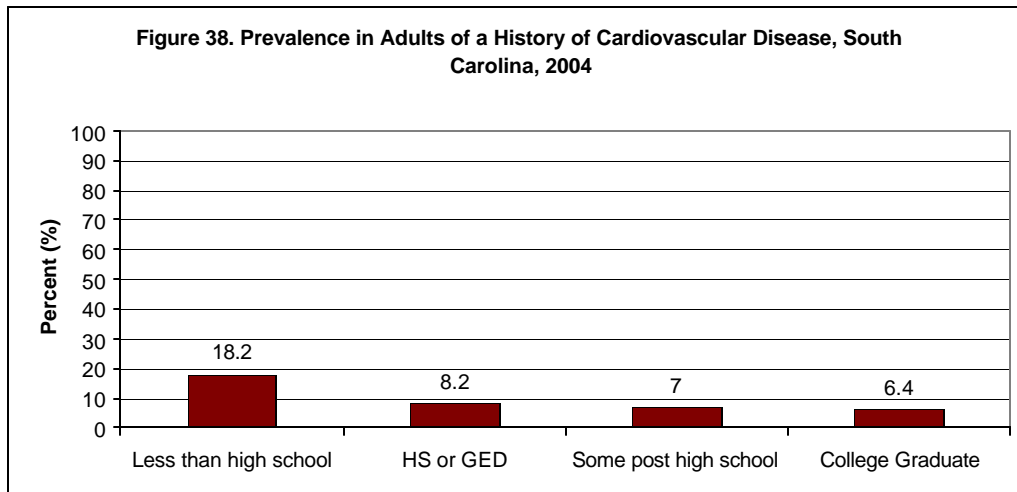


History of Any Cardiovascular Disease²

- 8.5% of South Carolina adults had a history of cardiovascular disease.
- One out of four South Carolina adults 65 years or older self reported a history of cardiovascular disease.

² Based on questions asked about heart attack, stroke or angina.

- Those with less than a high school education were three times more likely (18.2%) to report a history of Cardiovascular Disease than those with a college degree (6.4%). The same trend is evident with household income.



Disability

Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?

- 18.1% of South Carolina adults were limited in activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems.
- The prevalence of limitation increased with age. Those respondents '18-24' (7.0%) were less likely to be limited in activities than those respondents '65+' (28.8%).
- There were differences between education levels and household income levels. College graduates (12.3%) and those that earned an annual household income of more than \$50,000 (12.0%) were less likely to be limited in activities than those with less than a high school education (27.9%) and those that earned an annual household income less than \$15,000 (39.0%).

Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone? Include occasional use or use in certain circumstances

- 7.3% of respondents had a health problem that required them to use special equipment.
- African Americans (9.5%) , those who earned a household income of less than \$15,000 per year (19.2%) and those with less than a high school education (14.7%) were more likely to use special equipment than Caucasians (6.4%), those who earned more than \$50,000 per year (2.9%) and those who had a college education (4.6%) , respectively.
- Combination of the two questions resulted in a prevalence of disability of 20.2% among adults in South Carolina.

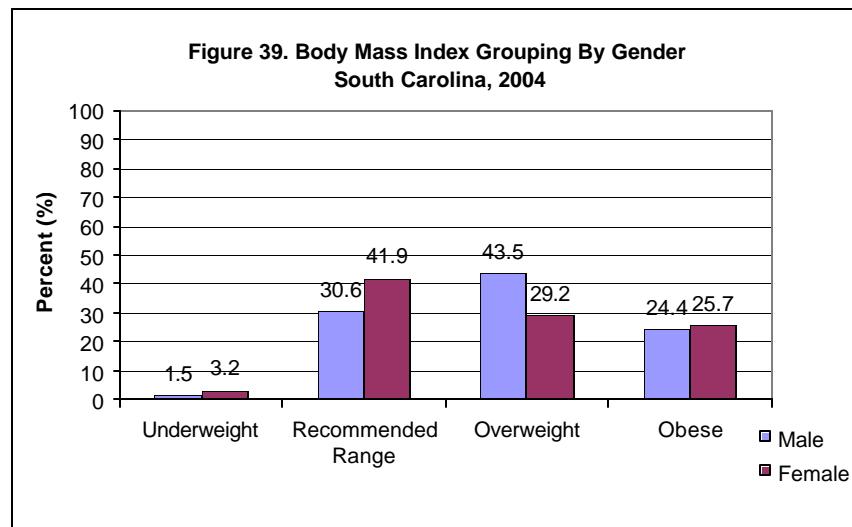
Weight Control

Body Mass Index Grouping-Underweight, Recommended Range, Overweight and Obese¹

Healthy People 2010:

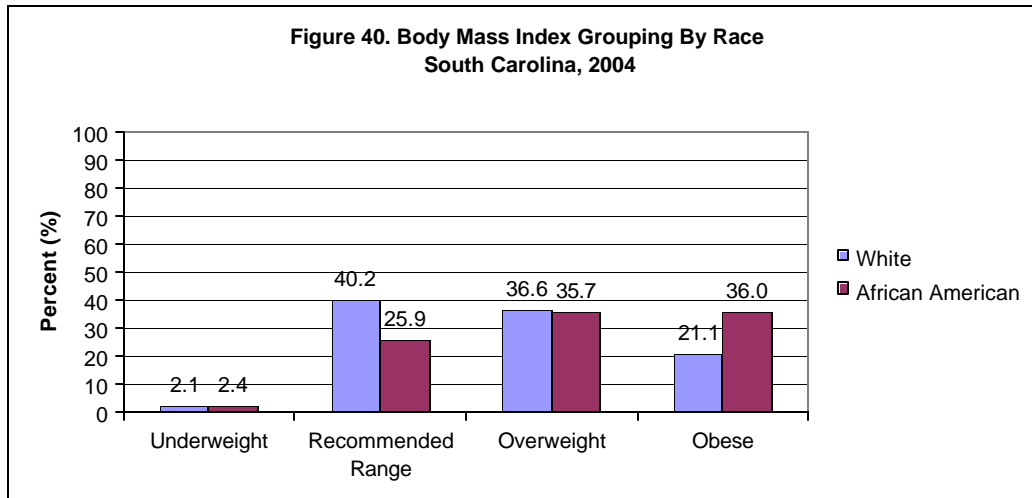
Objective 19.2: Obese, BMI ³ 30, Ages ³20: Goal: 15%

- 25.1% of respondents were obese and 36.2% were considered overweight.
- A predominant proportion (63.6%) of respondents had a weight problem; that is, they were overweight, obese or underweight.
- More males were observed to be overweight (43.5%) than females (29.2%).
- Females are more likely (41.9%) to be of recommended BMI range than males (30.6%).

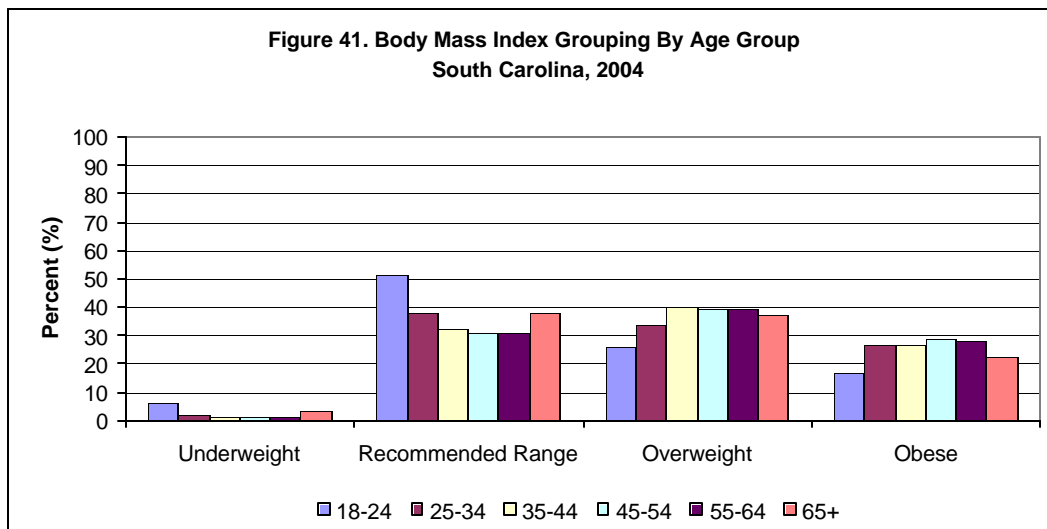


- Caucasians were more likely (40.2%) to be in the recommended BMI range than African-Americans (25.9%); African-Americans (36.0%) were more likely to be obese than Caucasians (21.1%).

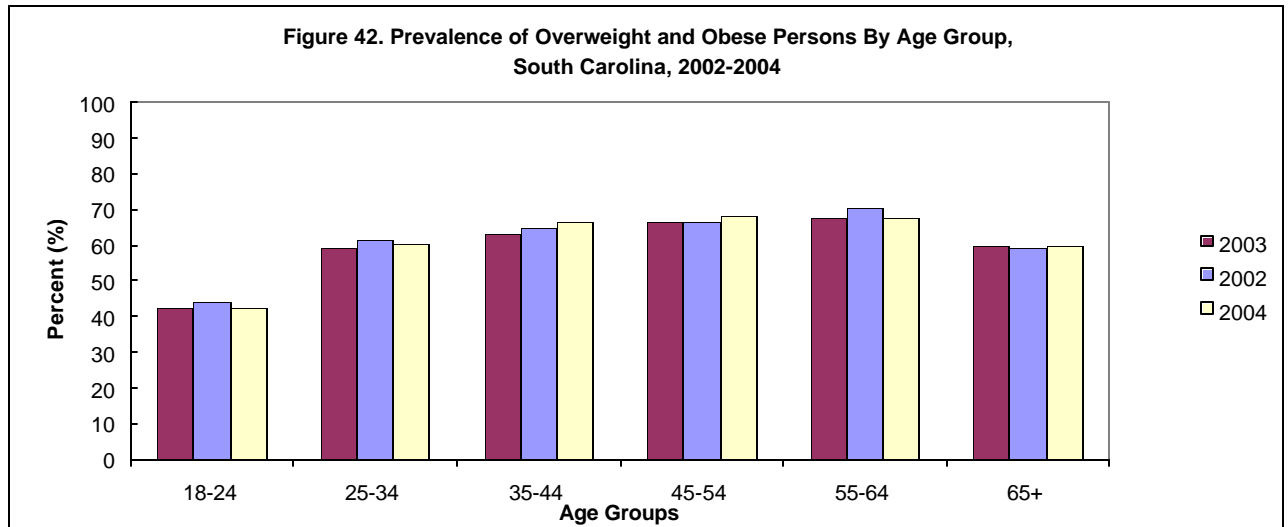
¹ Body mass index is computed as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared:(kg/ m²). BMI is an intermediate variable used in calculating these measures. Underweight=BMI less than 18.5, Recommended Range=BMI 18.5 to 24.9, Overweight=BMI 25.0 to 29.9 and Obese= BMI greater than 29.9.



- Caucasians and African-Americans were both equally likely to be overweight.
- Respondents aged 18-24 years were more likely (51.4%) to be in the recommended range of body mass index than any other age group.



- The prevalence of obesity decreased with advances in education (from 30.6% for persons with less than high school education to 17.3% for college graduates) and increases in annual household incomes (from 32.8% for households with less than \$15,000 to 20.4% for households with more than or equal to \$50,000).
- Males were more likely (67.9%) to be overweight or obese than females (54.9%).



- African-Americans were more likely (71.6%) than Caucasians (57.7%) to be overweight or obese.
- The least likely age group to be overweight or obese was the 18-24 years age group (42.6%). This pattern was consistent with the observation of 2002 and 2003.

Table 15: Distribution of Body Mass Index Grouping: Underweight, Recommended Range, Overweight, and Obese ,South Carolina, 2004

	Total Respondents	N	Underweight %	C.I.(95%)	Recommended Range N	%	C.I.(95%)	Overweight N	%	C.I.(95%)	Obese N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	6,867	134	2.3	1.9- 2.9	2,541	36.4	35.0-37.8	2,494	36.2	34.8-37.6	1,698	25.1	23.9-26.4
GENDER													
Male	2,716	25	1.5	0.9- 2.5	779	30.6	28.4-32.9	1,260	43.5	41.2-45.8	652	24.4	22.5-26.4
Female	4,151	109	3.2	2.5- 4.0	1,762	41.9	40.2-43.7	1,234	29.2	27.6-30.8	1,046	25.7	24.2-27.4
RACE													
White	5,293	106	2.1	1.7- 2.7	2,149	40.2	38.6-41.8	1,920	36.6	35.1-38.1	1,118	21.1	19.8-22.4
African American	1,345	19	2.4	1.4- 4.3	306	25.9	22.9-29.2	499	35.7	32.6-38.9	521	36.0	32.9-39.2
Other	177	6	3.8	1.6- 8.5	73	41.3	32.1-51.1	60	33.8	25.5-43.2	38	21.2	14.7-29.6
AGE													
18-24	407	21	6.0	3.7- 9.5	210	51.4	45.7-57.1	105	25.8	21.2-31.1	71	16.8	13.0-21.5
25-34	1,019	17	1.8	1.1- 3.2	413	37.7	34.4-41.2	323	33.5	30.1-37.0	266	26.9	23.9-30.2
35-44	1,212	19	1.3	0.8- 2.2	431	32.4	29.5-35.4	457	40.0	36.9-43.2	305	26.3	23.6-29.3
45-54	1,383	18	1.3	0.7- 2.4	472	30.9	28.2-33.7	520	39.2	36.2-42.2	373	28.7	25.9-31.6
55-64	1,273	15	1.5	0.7- 3.5	405	30.7	28.0-33.6	506	39.4	36.5-42.5	347	28.3	25.5-31.2
65+	1,525	43	2.9	2.1- 4.1	587	37.6	34.9-40.4	563	37.0	34.2-39.8	332	22.5	20.1-25.1
EDUCATION													
Less Than H.S.	785	24	3.7	2.1- 6.3	246	36	31.4-40.9	268	29.7	26.0-33.8	247	30.6	26.6-34.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,138	40	2.5	1.7- 3.6	711	32.8	30.4-35.4	765	35.4	33.0-38.0	622	29.3	27.0-31.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,733	28	1.8	1.2- 2.8	630	35.7	32.9-38.6	634	36.5	33.8-39.4	441	26.0	23.4-28.7
College Graduate	2,198	42	2.2	1.4- 3.4	952	41.3	38.8-43.7	822	39.3	36.8-41.7	382	17.3	15.6-19.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME													
Less than \$15,000	818	25	3.0	1.8- 5.0	260	33.9	29.5-38.5	259	30.3	26.4-34.6	274	32.8	28.7-37.1
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,143	27	3.7	2.2- 6.3	344	30.8	27.3-34.4	423	36.1	32.6-39.8	349	29.4	26.2-32.8
\$25,000- \$34,999	834	15	1.7	0.9- 3.1	301	34.1	30.2-38.2	290	36.3	32.3-40.5	228	28.0	24.2-32.0
\$35,000- \$49,999	1,070	11	1.2	0.6- 2.5	386	35.6	32.2-39.1	412	37.9	34.6-41.4	261	25.3	22.3-28.5
\$50,000+	2,144	33	1.9	1.2- 2.9	871	38.3	36.0-40.8	826	39.3	36.9-41.8	414	20.4	18.5-22.5

Race Related Issues

How do people usually classify you in this country?

- There was agreement between reported race and the responses on this question.

How often do you think of your race?

- Overall, 6.1% of South Carolina adults responded that they thought of their race constantly.
- African-Americans reported they thought about their race constantly more than Caucasians (17.0% versus 1.7%).

Within the past 12 months at work, do you feel you were treated worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?¹

- African-Americans reported that they felt they were treated worse at work (16.4%) three times more often than Caucasians reported (5.0%).
- There was no difference by gender.
- 8.1% adults in South Carolina felt they were treated worse than other races at work.

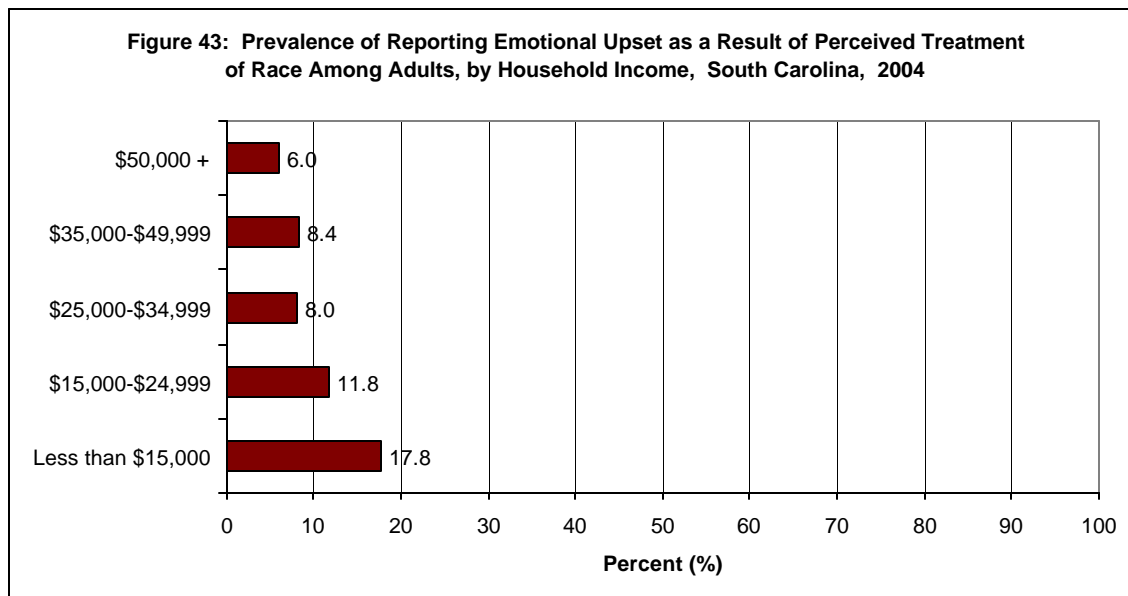
Within the past 12 months when seeking health care, do you feel your experiences were worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?

- In response to this question, there was no difference by gender.
- African-Americans reported that they felt their experience when seeking health care was worse than other races four times as often as Caucasians (8.2% versus 2.6%).

¹ This question was asked of those who worked for wages, were self-employed or out of work for less than one year.

Within the past 30 days, have you felt emotionally upset, eg. angry, sad, or frustrated, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?

- 9.2% of South Carolina adults reported that they felt emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on race.
- There was no difference for reporting emotional upset between men and women.
- Those respondents who were African-American (17.1%) were more likely to report an emotional response than Caucasians (5.4%).



Within the past 30 days, have you experienced any physical symptoms, eg. headache, upset stomach, tensing of your muscles, or a pounding heart, as result of how you were treated based on your race?

- 4.2% of South Carolina adults reported that they had experienced physical symptoms as a result of how they were treated based on race.
- Those respondents who were African-American (8.9%) reported physical symptoms more often than Caucasians (2.0%).

Table 16: Within the past 12 months at work, do you feel you were treated worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?* South Carolina, 2004

	Total Respondents	Worse than other races			Same as other races			Better than other races			Worse/Better than other races			Encountered people of same race		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,059	210	8.1	6.9- 9.5	2,683	86.7	85.1-88.2	115	3.8	3.0- 4.7	17	0.5	0.3- 0.8	34	0.9	0.6- 1.4
GENDER																
Male	1,288	83	8.2	6.5-10.4	1,141	87.2	84.7-89.4	47	3.5	2.4- 5.0	4	0.3	0.1- 0.9	13	0.7	0.4- 1.5
Female	1,771	127	8.0	6.6- 9.7	1,542	86.1	84.1-88.0	68	4.1	3.1- 5.4	13	0.7	0.4- 1.2	21	1.1	0.7- 1.8
RACE																
White	2,379	108	5.0	4.1- 6.2	2,147	90.1	88.6-91.4	89	3.7	2.9- 4.6	8	0.2	0.1- 0.4	27	1.0	0.6- 1.6
African American	582	91	16.4	13.0-20.5	458	78.1	73.6-82.0	18	3.4	1.8- 6.4	9	1.3	0.6- 2.7	6	0.7	0.3- 1.7
Other	84	10	11.8	5.3-24.0	68	81.5	69.0-89.7	6	6.8	2.8-15.3	0	0.0	. - .	0	0.0	. - .
AGE																
18-24	191	13	5.9	3.1-11.0	168	88.4	81.9-92.7	8	4.8	2.1-10.4	1	0.3	0.0- 1.9	1	0.6	0.1- 4.3
25-34	612	42	8.7	6.2-12.0	538	85.8	82.1-88.8	23	4.2	2.7- 6.4	0	0.0	. - .	9	1.3	0.6- 2.7
35-44	768	59	8.3	6.3-10.9	676	87.5	84.6-90.0	26	3.3	2.1- 5.0	4	0.4	0.1- 1.1	3	0.5	0.2- 1.5
45-54	836	61	10.0	7.4-13.3	727	84.8	81.3-87.7	33	3.5	2.4- 5.0	7	1.0	0.4- 2.4	8	0.8	0.4- 1.7
55-64	511	30	6.5	4.2- 9.7	451	88.8	85.2-91.5	17	2.8	1.7- 4.7	4	0.6	0.2- 1.8	9	1.4	0.7- 2.7
65+	126	4	3.0	0.9- 9.1	110	86.9	78.7-92.3	7	6.2	2.8-13.2	1	1.2	0.2- 8.2	4	2.7	0.9- 7.7
EDUCATION																
Less Than H.S.	185	23	12.6	7.8-19.8	151	83.4	76.0-88.8	7	2.4	1.1- 5.3	1	0.4	0.1- 3.0	3	1.1	0.4- 3.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	875	77	11.0	8.4-14.1	757	83.7	80.0-86.8	25	3.7	2.2- 6.1	6	0.7	0.3- 1.7	10	1.1	0.5- 2.2
Some Post-H.S.	820	50	6.4	4.7- 8.7	729	89.7	87.2-91.9	25	2.5	1.6- 3.9	7	0.6	0.2- 1.3	9	0.7	0.4- 1.5
College Graduate	1,175	59	5.9	4.4- 7.8	1,043	87.9	85.5-89.9	58	5.1	3.9- 6.8	3	0.2	0.1- 0.7	12	0.9	0.5- 1.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME																
Less than \$15,000	142	18	10.6	6.1-17.8	113	84.2	76.3-89.8	5	2.4	0.9- 6.4	3	2.0	0.6- 6.2	3	0.9	0.3- 2.7
\$15,000- \$24,999	454	50	11.9	8.4-16.5	378	81.8	76.4-86.2	13	3.7	1.6- 8.3	5	1.0	0.3- 3.0	8	1.6	0.7- 3.4
\$25,000- \$34,999	397	28	8.8	5.6-13.5	350	87.1	82.2-90.9	14	3.1	1.7- 5.6	1	0.2	0.0- 1.3	4	0.8	0.3- 2.2
\$35,000- \$49,999	562	41	8.5	5.9-11.9	491	86.5	82.5-89.6	21	3.6	2.2- 5.9	3	0.4	0.1- 1.4	6	1.0	0.4- 2.8
\$50,000+	1,281	61	5.9	4.5- 7.7	1,157	89.2	87.0-91.1	51	4.0	2.9- 5.4	5	0.3	0.1- 0.8	7	0.5	0.2- 1.3

* This question was asked only of those who were employed for wages, self employed or were out of employment for less than a year

Epilepsy and Seizure

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have seizure disorder or epilepsy?

- A total of 2.0% of South Carolina adults reported that they had been told they had a seizure disorder or epilepsy.

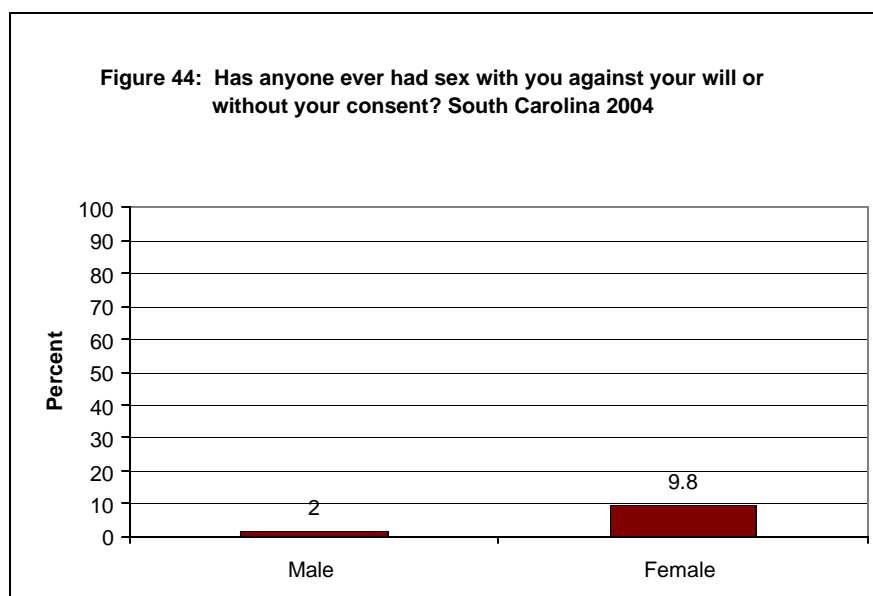
Physical and Sexual Violence

Within the past 12 months, on any occasion were you hit, slapped, kicked, raped or otherwise physically hurt by a spouse, partner, ex-spouse or partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date?

- 2.8% of respondents who answered this question reported that they had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.
- There was no difference by gender.
- Sample size did not permit analyses by age, education or household income.
- 59.3 % of those who had experienced physical violence in the past months had had it occurred in their house in the most recent instance.

Has anyone ever had sex with you against your will or without your consent? This would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used or you were not able to give consent for some reason¹

- 6.1% of South Carolina adults reported ever having sex against their will.
- Females reported ever having sex against their will more than males. (9.8% vs. 2.0%).



¹ Includes vaginal, anal, and oral sex, as well as the insertion of fingers or any other type of object into the vagina or anus of a person

Has anyone ever attempted to have sex with you against your will or without your consent, but intercourse/penetration did not occur? Again, this would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used, or you were not able to give consent for some reason.

- 3.7% of adults reported yes.
- Females reported yes more often than males (5.1% vs. 2.4%).

Neighborhoods

Does your neighborhood have any sidewalk?

- 32.1% of South Carolina adults lived in a neighborhood with a sidewalk.
- More African Americans (38.7%) live in a neighborhood with a sidewalk than Caucasians (29.4%). More college graduates (38.6%) resided in neighborhoods with sidewalks than respondents with less than high school education (24.7%).

For walking at night, does your neighborhood have adequate street lighting?

- In South Carolina, 50.1% of adults live in a neighborhood with adequate street lighting.
- More African Americans (54.6%) than Caucasians (48.9%) and more college graduates (54.7%) than respondents with less than a high school education (46.0%) live in a neighborhood with adequate street lighting.

For physical activity, do you use any private or membership only recreation facilities?

- 15.9% of respondents used private or membership only recreation facilities.
- There was a difference by education and income level. Those with a college degree (23.7%) and those who had an annual household income of greater than \$50,000 (21.4%) used private and membership only recreation facilities more often than those with less than a high school education (8.2%) and those who earned less than \$15,000 per year (10.3%).

Do you use walking trails, parks, playgrounds, and sports fields for physical activity?

- 37.4% of South Carolina adults reported that they did use walking trails, parks, playgrounds and sports fields for physical activity.
- Those respondents aged 18-24 were twice as likely (46.0%) to use walking trails, parks, playgrounds or sports fields for physical activity than those aged 65+ (22.9%).

- College graduates and those who earned a household income greater than \$50,000 per year were more likely to use walking trails for physical activity (44.7% and 43.5%, respectively) than those respondents who had less than a high school education (26.8%) and those who earned an annual income of less than \$15,000 per year (29.4%).

Do you use shopping malls for physical activity and/or walking programs?

- 16.3% of South Carolina adults did use shopping malls for physical activity or walking programs.
- Females and African Americans were more likely to have used a shopping mall for physical activity (20.0% and 24.0%, respectively) than males or Caucasians (12.2% and 13.4%, respectively).
- Those respondents with a college degree were less likely to use a shopping mall for physical activity than any other education group (11.2%).

Family Planning

Birth control use to prevent pregnancy among male respondents aged 18-59 and females aged 18-44.¹

- 49.5% of adult males 18-59 and females 18-44 used birth control to prevent pregnancy, 10.6% were non-users but were still at risk for pregnancy, and 39.9% were non-users who were not at risk for pregnancy.
- Males who were in a relationship in which the woman was at risk for pregnancy were more likely to be not using birth control than women at risk for pregnancy (13.3% versus 7.9%).
- Those that earned a household income of more than \$50,000 per year (11.6%) were more likely to be nonusers at risk than those who earned less than \$15,000 per year.

Birth Control method type for all men and women of reproductive age²

- 32.3% of non-users at risk for pregnancy (N =339) did not use birth control because they wanted pregnancy.

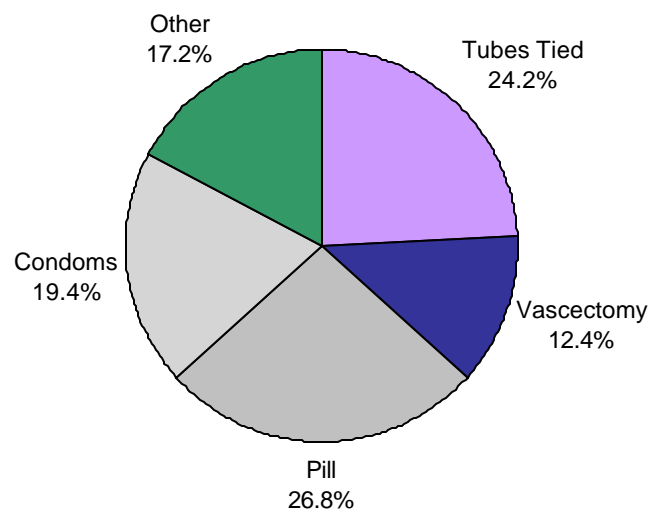
¹ *Users: Individuals who reported the use of a method of birth control to prevent pregnancy.

*Non Users At-risk for Pregnancy: Individuals who reported that they were not using birth control to prevent pregnancy and who did not fall in one of the categories below.

*Non Users Not At-risk for Pregnancy: 1. Individual/partner hysterectomy 2. Not sexually active 3. Belief that individual or partner is too old to get pregnant 4. Same sex partner 5. Currently pregnant/partner pregnant

² The denominator for this variable only included individuals who reported method use (female 18-44, male 18-59)

Figure 45: Prevalence of Type of Birth Control Use in Adults of Reproductive Age, South Carolina, 2004



2004 BRFSS Questionnaire

Core 1: Health Status

C01Q01

Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 2: Health Days – Health-related Quality of Life

C02Q01

Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

C02Q02

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

C02Q03 – ONLY GET IF C02Q01<>88 OR C02Q02<>88

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

Core 3: Health Care Access

C03Q01

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C03Q02

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

(If "No," ask: "Is there more than one or is there no person who you think of?")

1. Yes, only one
2. More than one
3. No

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C03Q03

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/Not sure
9. REFUSED

Core 4: Exercise

C04Q01

During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

Core 5: Environmental Factors

C05Q01

The next two questions are about things in the air you breathe that may make you ill, not about an illness you can catch from other people, such as a cold.

Things like dust, mold, smoke, and chemicals inside the home or office can cause poor indoor air quality. In the past 12 months have you had an illness or symptom that you think was caused by something in the air inside a home, office, or other building?

If necessary: If you are experiencing an illness or symptom within the past 12 months that was caused by something in the air you encountered over 12 months ago, the answer is "Yes".

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/Not sure
9. REFUSED

C05Q02

Things like smog, automobile exhaust, and chemicals can cause outdoor air pollution. In the past 12 months have you had an illness or symptom that you think was caused by pollution in the air outdoors?

If necessary: This question does not refer to natural agents like pollen or dust in outdoor air. If respondent is experiencing an illness or symptom within the past 12 months that was caused by something in the air they encountered over 12 months ago, the answer is "Yes".

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/Not sure
9. REFUSED

Core 6: Excess Sun Exposure

C06Q01

The next question is about sunburns including anytime that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours.

Have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO C07Q01

7. Don't know / Not Sure - SKIP TO C07Q01
9. Refused - SKIP TO C07Q01

C06Q02 – ONLY GET IF C06Q01=1

Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

5. Five
6. Six or more
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

Core 7: Tobacco Use

C07Q01

Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

NOTE: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C08Q01
7. Don't know / Not sure – SKIP TO C08Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C08Q01

C07Q02 – ONLY GET IF C07Q01=1

Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

1. Everyday
2. Some days
3. Not at all – SKIP TO C08Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C08Q01

C07Q03 – ONLY GET IF C07Q01=1 AND C07Q02<3

During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

Core 8: Alcohol Consumption

C08Q01

A drink of alcohol is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

- 1 ___ Days per week
- 2 ___ Days in past 30

888. No drinks in past 30 days – SKIP TO C09Q01
777. Don't know / Not sure
999. Refused – SKIP TO C09Q01

C08Q02 – ONLY GET IF C08Q01<>888 AND C08Q01<>999

On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

___ Number of drinks

77. Don't know / Not sure
99. Refused

C08Q03 – ONLY GET IF C08Q01<>888 AND C08Q01<>999

Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

___ Number of times

88. None
77. Don't know / Not sure
99. Refused

Core 9: Asthma

C09Q01

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C10Q01
7. Don't know / Not sure – SKIP TO C10Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C10Q01

C09Q02 – ONLY GET IF C09Q01=1

Do you still have asthma?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

Core 10: Diabetes

C10Q01

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

(If "Yes" and respondent is female, ask: "Was this only when you were pregnant?" - If Respondent says pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, use response code 4.)

1. Yes
2. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy – SKIP TO C11Q01
- No – SKIP TO C11Q01
- No, pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes– SKIP TO C11Q01
7. Don't know / Not sure – SKIP TO C11Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C11Q01

Module 1: Diabetes

M01Q01 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

Code age in years [97 = 97 and older]

98. Don't know/ Not sure
99. Refused

M01Q02 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

Are you now taking insulin?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Refused

M01Q03 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

Are you now taking diabetes pills?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M01Q04 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

- 1 Times per day
- 2 Times per week
- 3 Times per month
- 4 ___ Times per year

888. Never
777. Don't know / Not sure
999. Refused

M01Q05 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

- 1 Times per day
- 2 Times per week
- 3 Times per month
- 4 ___ Times per year

888. Never
555. no feet
777. Don't know / Not sure
999. Refused

M01Q06 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

Have you ever had any sores or irritations on your feet that took more than four weeks to heal?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M01Q07 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?

Number of times [76 = 76 or more]

88. None
77. Don't know / Not sure
99. Refused

M01Q08 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

A test for hemoglobin "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for "A one C"?

Number of times [76 = 76 or more]

88. None
98. NEVER HEARD OF "A ONE C" TEST
77. Don't know / Not sure
99. Refused

M01Q09 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1 AND M01Q05<=555

About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?

Number of times [76 = 76 or more]

88. None
77. Don't know / Not sure
99. Refused

M01Q10 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
2. Within the past year (1 month but less than 12 months ago)
3. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
4. 2 or more years ago

8. Never
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

M01Q11 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M01Q12 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=1

Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Core 11: Oral Health

C11Q01

How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?

NOTE: Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. 5 or more years ago

8. Never
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C11Q02

How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Do not include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.

NOTE: Include teeth lost due to infection.

1. 1 to 5
2. 6 or more but not all
3. All

8. None
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C11Q03 – ONLY GET IF C11Q01<=8 AND C11Q02<=3

How long has it been since you had your teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist?

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. 5 or more years ago
8. never
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

Core 12: Immunization

C12Q01

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

If necessary: We want to know if you had a flu shot injected in your arm.

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C12Q02

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C12Q03

Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

Core 13: Demographics

C13Q01

What is your age?

- ___ Code age in years
07. Don't know / Not sure
 09. Refused

C13Q02

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C13Q03

Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Would you say: White, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Other?

(Check all that apply)

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian, Alaska Native or
6. Other [specify] _____
8. No Additional choices
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C13Q04 – ONLY GET IF MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE FOR C13Q03

Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian, Alaska Native or
6. Other [specify] _____
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C13Q05

Are you married, divorced, widowed, separated, never married, or a member of an unmarried couple?

Please read:

1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Widowed
4. Separated
5. Never married
6. A member of an unmarried couple
9. REFUSED

C13Q06

How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?

- ___ Number of children
88. None
 99. Refused

C13Q07

What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

Read only if necessary:

1. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
2. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
3. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
4. Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
5. College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)
6. College 4 years or more (College graduate)
9. Refused

C13Q08

Are you currently: employed for wages, self-employed, out of work for more than 1 year, out of work for less than 1 year, a homemaker, a student, retired, or unable to work?

1. Employed for wages
2. Self-employed
3. Out of work for more than 1 year
4. Out of work for less than 1 year
5. A Homemaker
6. A Student
7. Retired
8. Unable to work
9. Refused

C13Q09

Is your annual household income from all sources?

1. Less than \$10,000
2. Less than \$15,000 (\$10,000 to less than \$15,000)
3. Less than \$20,000 (\$15,000 to less than \$20,000)
4. Less than \$25,000 (\$20,000 to less than \$25,000)
5. Less than \$35,000 (\$25,000 to less than \$35,000)
6. Less than \$50,000 (\$35,000 to less than \$50,000)
7. Less than \$75,000 (\$50,000 to less than \$75,000)
8. \$75,000 or more

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

C13Q10

About how much do you weigh without shoes? Round fractions up

- ___ Weight (pounds)
9 ___ Weight (kilograms)

7777. Don't know / Not sure
9999. Refused

C13Q11

About how tall are you without shoes?

Round fractions down

- ___ Height ft/inches (Ex. 5 feet 9 inches = 509)
9 ___ Height meters/centimeters

7777. Don't know / Not sure
9999. Refused

C13Q12

What county do you live in?

___ FIPS county code

777. Don't know / Not sure
999. Refused

C13Q13

Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C13Q15
7. Don't know / Not sure – SKIP TO C13Q15
9. Refused – SKIP TO C13Q15

C13Q14 – ONLY GET IF C13Q13=1

How many of these phone numbers are residential numbers?

___ Residential telephone numbers [6=6 or more]

7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C13Q15

During the past 12 months, has your household been without telephone service for 1 week or more?

Note: Do not include interruptions of phone service due to weather or natural disasters.

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C13Q16

Indicate sex of respondent. Ask only if necessary.

1. Male - SKIP TO C14Q01
2. Female

C13Q17 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=2 AND C13Q01<45

To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Core 14: Veteran's Status

C14Q01

The next question relates to military service.

Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? (186)

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C15Q01
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C15Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C15Q01

C14Q02 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01=1

Which of the following best describes your service in the United States military?

Please read:

1. Currently on active duty – SKIP TO C15Q01
2. Currently in a National Guard or Reserve unit – SKIP TO C15Q01
3. Retired from military service
4. Medically discharged from military service
5. Discharged from military service
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C15Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C15Q01

C14Q03 – ONLY GET IF C14Q02>2 AND C14Q02<7

In the last 12 months have you received some or all of your health care from VA facilities?

If "yes" probe for "all" or "some" of the health care.

1. Yes, all of my health care
2. Yes, some of my health care
3. No, no VA health care received
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Core 15: Women's Health

C15Q01 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=2

A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C15Q03
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C15Q03
9. Refused – SKIP TO C15Q03

C15Q02 – ONLY GET IF C15Q01=1

How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

Read only if necessary

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C15Q03 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=2

A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C15Q05
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C15Q05
9. Refused – SKIP TO C15Q05

C15Q04 – ONLY GET IF C15Q03=1

How long has it been since your last breast exam?

Read only if necessary

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C15Q05 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=2

A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C15Q07
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C15Q07
9. Refused – SKIP TO C15Q07

C15Q06 – ONLY GET IF C15Q05=1

How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

Read only if necessary

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C15Q07 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=2 AND C13Q17<=1

Have you had a hysterectomy?

If necessary: A hysterectomy is an operation to remove the uterus (womb).

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Core 16: Prostate Cancer Screening

C16Q01 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=1 AND C13Q01>=39

A prostate-specific antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C16Q03
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C16Q03
9. Refused – SKIP TO C16Q03

C16Q02 – ONLY GET IF C16Q01=1

How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?

Read only if necessary

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C16Q03 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=1 AND C13Q01>=39

A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C16Q05
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C16Q05
9. Refused – SKIP TO C16Q05

C16Q04 – ONLY GET IF C16Q03=1

How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam?

Read only if necessary

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)

3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
5. 5 or more years ago

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C16Q05 – ONLY GET IF C13Q16=1 AND C13Q01>=39

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Core 18: Family Planning

C18Q01 – ONLY GET IF (C13Q01<45 AND C13Q16=2 AND C13Q17<=1 AND C15Q07<=1) OR (C14Q01<60 AND C13Q16=1)

The next set of questions asks you about your thoughts and experiences with family planning. Please remember that all of your answers will be kept confidential.

Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include not having sex at certain times, using birth control methods such as the pill, implants, shots, condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, having their tubes tied, or having a vasectomy. Are you or your [if female, insert husband/partner, if male, insert wife/partner] doing anything now to keep [if female, insert you], if male, insert her] from getting pregnant?

NOTE: If more than one partner, consider usual partner.

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C18Q03
3. No partner/not sexually active – SKIP TO C19Q01
4. Same sex partner – SKIP TO C19Q01

7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C19Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C19Q01

C18Q02 – ONLY GET IF C18Q01=1

What are you or your [if female, insert husband/partner, if male, insert wife/partner] doing now to keep [if female, insert you, if male, insert her] from getting pregnant?

Read only if necessary

01. Tubes tied – SKIP TO C19Q01
02. Hysterectomy (female sterilization) – SKIP TO C19Q01
03. Vasectomy (male sterilization) – SKIP TO C19Q01
04. Pill, all kinds (Seasonale, etc.) – SKIP TO C18Q04
05. Condoms (male or female) – SKIP TO C18Q04
06. Contraceptive implants (Jadelle or Implants) – SKIP TO C18Q04
07. Shots (Depo-Provera) – SKIP TO C18Q04
08. Shots (Lunelle) – SKIP TO C18Q04
09. Contraceptive Patch – SKIP TO C18Q04
10. Diaphragm, cervical ring, or cap (Nuvaring or others) – SKIP TO C18Q04
11. IUD (including Mirena) – SKIP TO C18Q04
12. Emergency contraception (EC) – SKIP TO C18Q04
13. Withdrawal – SKIP TO C18Q04
14. Not having sex at certain times (rhythm) – SKIP TO C18Q04
15. Other method (foam, jelly, cream, etc.) – SKIP TO C18Q04
77. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C18Q04
99. Refused – SKIP TO C18Q04

C18Q03 – ONLY GET IF C18Q01=2

What is the main reason for not doing anything to keep [if female, insert "you," if male, insert "your wife/partner"] from getting pregnant?

Read only if necessary

01. Didn't think was going to have sex/no regular partner
02. You want a pregnancy
03. You or your partner don't want to use birth control
04. You or your partner don't like birth control/fear side effects
05. You can't pay for birth control
06. Lapse in use of a method
07. Don't think you or your partner can get pregnant

08. You or your partner had tubes tied (sterilization) – SKIP TO C19Q01
09. You or your partner had a vasectomy (sterilization) – SKIP TO C19Q01
10. You or your partner had a hysterectomy – SKIP TO C19Q01
11. You or your partner are too old
12. You or your partner are currently breast-feeding
13. You or your partner just had a baby/postpartum
14. Other reason
15. Don't care if get pregnant
16. Partner is pregnant now – SKIP TO C19Q01
77. Don't know/ Not sure
99. Refused

C18Q04 – ONLY GET IF C18Q02=3 OR (C18Q03<=>8,9,10, OR 16)

How do you feel about having a child now or sometime in the future?
Would you say:

1. You don't want to have one – SKIP TO C19Q01
2. You do want to have one – SKIP TO C18Q05
3. You're not sure if you do or don't – SKIP TO C19Q01
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C19Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C19Q01

Core 17: Colorectal Cancer Screening

C17Q01 – ONLY GET IF C13Q01>49

A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C17Q03
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C17Q03
9. Refused – SKIP TO C17Q03

C17Q02 – ONLY GET IF C17Q01=1

How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?

Read only if necessary

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. 5 or more years ago
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C17Q03 – ONLY GET IF C13Q01>49

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C18Q01
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C18Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO C18Q01

C17Q04 – ONLY GET IF C17Q03=1

How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

Read only if necessary

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
5. 10 or more years ago
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C18Q05 – ONLY GET IF C18Q04=2

How soon would you want to have a child? Would you say...

1. Less than 12 months from now
2. Between 12 months to less than two years from now
3. Between two years to less than 5 years from now, or
4. 5 or more years from now
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Core 19: Disability

C19Q01

The following questions are about health problems or impairments you may have.

Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C19Q02

Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone? Include occasional use or use in certain circumstances.

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Core 20: HIV/AIDS

C20Q01 – ONLY GET IF C13Q01<65

The next few questions are about the national health problem of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and that you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to. Although we will ask you about testing, we will not ask you about the results of any test you may have had.

I'm going to read two statements about HIV. After I read each one, please tell me whether you think it is true or false, or if you don't know.

A pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby.

1. True
2. False
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C20Q02 – ONLY GET IF C13Q01<65

There are medical treatments available that are intended to help a person who is infected with HIV to live longer.

1. True
2. False
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

C20Q03 – ONLY GET IF C13Q01<65

Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation.

(Include saliva tests)

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO C20Q10
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO C20Q10
9. Refused – SKIP TO C20Q10

C20Q04 – ONLY GET C20Q03=1

In the past 12 months, how many times have you been tested for HIV, including times you did not get your results?

__ Times

- 88. None
- 77. Don't know / Not sure
- 99. Refused

C20Q05 – ONLY GET C20Q03=1

Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last HIV test?

(Include saliva tests)

NOTE: If response is before January 1985, code "Don't know".

__ / __ Code month and year

- 77 7777. Don't know / Not sure
- 99 9999. Refused

C20Q06 – ONLY GET C20Q03=1

I am going to read you a list of reasons why some people have been tested for HIV. Not including blood donations, which of these would you say was the MAIN reason for your last HIV test?

Please read:

__ Reason code

- 01. It was required
- 02. Someone suggested you should be tested
- 03. You thought you may have gotten HIV through sex or drug use
- 04. You just wanted to find out whether you had HIV
- 05. You were worried that you could give HIV to someone
- 06. IF FEMALE: You were pregnant
- 07. It was done as a part of a routine medical checkup
- 08. Or you were tested for some other reason
- 77. Don't know / Not sure
- 99. Refused

C20Q07 – ONLY GET C20Q03=1

Where did you have your last HIV test at, a private doctor or HMO, at a counseling and testing site, at a hospital, at a clinic, in a jail or prison, at a drug treatment facility, at home, or somewhere else?

__ Facility code

- 01. Private doctor or HMO – SKIP TO C20Q09
- 02. Counseling and testing site – SKIP TO C20Q09
- 03. Hospital – SKIP TO C20Q09
- 04. Clinic
- Jail or prison – SKIP TO C20Q09
- Drug treatment facility – SKIP TO C20Q09
- 07. Home – SKIP TO C20Q09
- 08. Somewhere else – SKIP TO C20Q09
- 77. Don't know / Not sure – SKIP TO C20Q09
- 99. Refused – SKIP TO C20Q09

C20Q08 – ONLY GET C20Q08=04

What type of clinic did you go to for your last HIV test?

Read if necessary

- 1. Family planning clinic
- 2. STD clinic
- 3. Prenatal clinic
- 4. Public health clinic
- 5. Community health clinic
- 6. Hospital clinic
- 8. Other
- 7. Don't know / Not sure
- 9. Refused

C20Q09 – ONLY GET C20Q03=1

Was this test done by a nurse or other health worker, or with a home testing kit?

- 1. Nurse or health worker
- 2. A home testing kit
- 7. Don't know / Not sure
- 9. Refused

C20Q10 – ONLY GET C13Q01<65

I'm going to read you a list. When I'm done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You don't need to tell me which one.

You have used intravenous drugs in the past year
You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year
You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year
You had anal sex without a condom in the past year

Do any of these situations apply to you?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. Don't know/ Not sure
- 9. Refused

C20Q11 – ONLY GET C14Q01<65

The next question is about sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or genital herpes.

In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. Don't know/ Not sure
- 9. Refused

Core 21: Firearms

C21Q01

The next questions are about firearms. We are asking these in a health survey because of our interest in firearm-related injuries. Please include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles; but not BB guns, starter pistols, or guns that cannot fire. Include those kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, or motor vehicle.

Are any firearms kept in or around your home?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No – SKIP TO M05Q01
- 7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO M05Q01
- 9. Refused – SKIP TO M05Q01

C21Q02 – ONLY GET IF C21Q01=1

Are any of these firearms now loaded?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No – SKIP TO M05Q01
- 7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO M05Q01
- 9. Refused – SKIP TO M05Q01

C21Q03 – ONLY GET IF C21Q02=1

Are any of these loaded firearms also unlocked? By unlocked, we mean you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. We don't count a safety as a lock.

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. Don't know/ Not sure
- 9. Refused

Module 5: Healthy Days (Symptoms)

Finally, I have just a few questions left about some other health topics.

M05Q01

The next few questions are about health related problems or symptoms.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did pain make it hard for you to do your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M05Q02

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M05Q03

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt worried, tense, or anxious?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M05Q04

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M05Q05

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt very healthy and full of energy?

___ Number of days

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

Module 12: Cardiovascular Disease

M12Q01A

To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....
Eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q01B

(To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....)

Eating more fruits and vegetables?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q01C

(To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....)

More physically active?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q02A

Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...

Eat fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q02B

(Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...)

Eat more fruits and vegetables?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q02C

(Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...)

be more physically active?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q03A

Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?

A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction.

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q03B

(Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?)

Angina or coronary heart disease.

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q03C

(Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?)

A stroke

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q04 – ONLY GET IF M12Q03A=1

At what age did you have your first heart attack?

__ __ Code age in years [10=AGE 10 OR LESS]

07. Don't know/ Not sure
09. Refused

M12Q05 – ONLY GET IF M12Q03C=1

At what age did you have your first stroke?

__ __ Code age in years [10=AGE 10 OR LESS]

07. Don't know/ Not sure
09. Refused

M12Q06 – ONLY GET IF M12Q03A=1 OR M12Q03C=1

After you left the hospital following your [fill in (heart attack) if "yes" to M12Q03a or to M12Q03a and M12Q03c; fill in (stroke) if "Yes" to M12Q03c and "No" to M12Q03a], did you go to any kind of outpatient rehabilitation? This is sometimes called "rehab."

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q07 – ONLY GET IF C13Q01>34

Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?

1. Yes – SKIP TO M12Q09A
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q08 – ONLY GET IF M12Q06>1

Do you have a health problem or condition that makes taking aspirin unsafe for you?

If "Yes," ask "Is this a stomach condition?" Code upset stomachs as stomach problems.

1. Yes, not stomach related – SKIP TO M15Q01
2. Yes, stomach problems – SKIP TO M15Q01
3. No – SKIP TO M15Q01
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO M15Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO M15Q01

M12Q09A – ONLY GET IF M12Q07=1

Why do you take aspirin...

To relieve pain?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q09B – ONLY GET IF M12Q07=1

(Why do you take aspirin...)

To reduce the chance of a heart attack?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M12Q09C – ONLY GET IF M12Q07=1

(Why do you take aspirin...)

To reduce the chance of a stroke?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Module 15: Smoking Cessation

M15Q01 – ONLY GET IF C07Q02=3

Previously you said you have smoked cigarettes:

About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes?

Read only if necessary

01. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
02. Within the past 3 months (1 month but less than 3 months ago)
03. Within the past 6 months (3 months but less than 6 months ago)
04. Within the past year (6 months but less than 1 year ago)
05. Within the past 5 years (1 year but less than 5 years ago) – SKIP TO M17Q01
06. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) – SKIP TO M17Q01
07. 10 or more years ago – SKIP TO M17Q01
77. Don't know / Not sure – SKIP TO M17Q01
99. Refused – SKIP TO M17Q01

M15Q02 – ONLY GET IF C07Q02<3 OR M15Q01<05

The next questions are about interactions you might have had with a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

In the last 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?

__ __ Number of times (0-76)

88. None - SKIP TO SC03Q01
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M15Q03 – ONLY GET IF (C07Q02<3 OR M15Q01<05) AND M15Q02<=88

In the last 12 months, on how many visits were you advised to quit smoking by a doctor or other health provider?

__ __ Number of visits (0-76)

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M15Q04 – ONLY GET IF (C07Q02<3 OR M15Q01<05) AND M15Q02<=88

On how many visits did your doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend or discuss medication to assist you with quitting smoking, such as nicotine gum, patch, nasal spray, inhaler, lozenge, or prescription medication such as Wellbutrin/Zyban/Bupropion? (Pronunciation: Well BYOU trin/ZEYE ban/byou PRO pee on)

__ __ Number of visits (0-76)

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M15Q05 – ONLY GET IF (C07Q02<3 OR M15Q01<05) AND M15Q02<=88

On how many visits did your doctor or health provider recommend or discuss methods and strategies other than medication to assist you with quitting smoking?

__ __ Number of visits (0-76)

88. None
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

State Added 3: Smoking Cessation

SC03Q01 – ONLY GET IF C07Q02<3

The next question refers to assistance to help a person to stop smoking.

In the past 12 months, have you called a help line or quit line to help you stop smoking?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Module 17: Arthritis Burden

M17Q01

The next questions refer to the joints in your body. Please do NOT include the back or neck.

During the past 30 days, have you had symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO M17Q04

7. Don't know/ Not sure - SKIP TO M17Q04
9. Refused - SKIP TO M17Q04

M17Q02 – ONLY GET IF M17Q01=1

Did your joint symptoms FIRST begin more than 3 months ago?

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO M17Q04

7. Don't know/ Not sure - SKIP TO M17Q04
9. Refused - SKIP TO M17Q04

M17Q03 – ONLY GET IF M17Q02=1

Have you EVER seen a doctor or other health professional for these joint symptoms?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M17Q04

Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Interviewer note: Arthritis diagnoses include:

rheumatism, polymyalgia rheumatica
osteoarthritis (not osteoporosis)
tendonitis, bursitis, bunion, tennis elbow
carpal tunnel syndrome, tarsal tunnel syndrome
joint infection, Reiter's syndrome
ankylosing spondylitis; spondylosis
rotator cuff syndrome
connective tissue disease, scleroderma, polymyositis, Raynaud's syndrome
vasculitis (giant cell arteritis, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, Wegener's granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa)

M17Q05 – ONLY GET IF M17Q02=1 OR M17Q04=1

Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

NOTE: If a respondent question arises about medication, then the interviewer should reply:
"Please answer the question based on how you are when you are taking any of the medications or treatments you might use."

M17Q06 – ONLY GET IF (M17Q02=1 OR M17Q04=1) AND C13Q01<65

In this next section we are referring to work for pay. Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do, or the amount of work you do?

NOTE: If respondent says he/she is retired or out-of-work, reply: "Did arthritis or joint symptoms cause you to stop working? That is, did it affect whether you work or not?"

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Module 18: Arthritis Management

M18Q01 – ONLY GET IF M17Q02=1 OR M17Q04=1

Earlier you indicated that you had arthritis or joint symptoms. Thinking about your arthritis or joint symptoms, which of the following best describes you TODAY?

Would you say...

1. I can do everything I would like to do
2. I can do most things I would like to do
3. I can do some things I would like to do
4. I can hardly do anything I would like to do

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M18Q02 – ONLY GET IF M17Q02=1 OR M17Q04=1

Has a doctor or other health professional EVER suggested losing weight to help your arthritis or joint symptoms?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M18Q03 – ONLY GET IF M17Q02=1 OR M17Q04=1

Has a doctor or other health professional EVER suggested physical activity or exercise to help your arthritis or joint symptoms?

NOTE: If the respondent is unclear about whether this means an increase or decrease in physical activity, this means increase.

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M18Q04 – ONLY GET IF M17Q02=1 OR M17Q04=1

Have you EVER taken an educational course or class to teach you how to manage problems related to your arthritis or joint symptoms?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Module 20: Reactions to Race

M20Q01

Earlier you told me your race. Now I will ask you some questions about reactions to your race.

How do other people usually classify you in this country? Would you say White, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or some other group?

01. White
02. Black or African American
03. Hispanic or Latino
04. Asian
05. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
06. American Indian or Alaskan Native

07. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
08. Some other group
09. REFUSED

M20Q02

How often do you think about your race? Would you say never, once a year, once a month, once a week, once a day, once an hour or constantly?

1. Never
2. Once a year
3. Once a month
4. Once a week
5. Once a day
6. Once an hour

7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
8. Constantly
9. REFUSED

Interviewer note: The responses can be interpreted as meaning "at least" the indicated time frequency. If a respondent cannot decide between two categories, check the response for the lower frequency. For example: if a respondent says that they think about their race between once a week and once a month, check "once a month" as the response.

M20Q03 – ONLY GET IF C13Q08<4

Within the past 12 months at work, do you feel you were treated worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

1. Worse than other races
2. The same as other races
3. Better than other races
4. Worse than some races, better than others
5. Only encountered people of the same race
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M20Q04

Within the past 12 months, when seeking health care, do you feel your experiences were worse than, the same as, or better than for people of other races?

1. Worse than other races
2. The same as other races
3. Better than other races
4. Worse than some races, better than others
5. Only encountered people of the same race
6. No health care in the past 12 months
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

Interviewer Note: If the respondent indicates that they do not know about other people's experiences when seeking health care, say "This question is asking about your perceptions when seeking health care. It does not require specific knowledge about other people's experiences."

M20Q05

Within the past 30 days, have you felt emotionally upset, for example angry, sad, or frustrated, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

M20Q06

Within the past 30 days, have you experienced any physical symptoms, for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of your muscles, or a pounding heart, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

State Added 1: Physical Activity

SC01Q01 – ONLY GET IF C13Q08<3

When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do?

If respondent has multiple jobs, include all jobs

Would you say...

1. Mostly sitting or standing
2. Mostly walking
3. Mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC01Q02

We are interested in two types of physical activity – vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

Now, thinking about the moderate physical activities you do [fill in (when you are not working,) if "employed" or self-employed] in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO SC01Q05
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO SC01Q05
9. Refused – SKIP TO SC01Q05

SC01Q03 – ONLY GET IF SC01Q02=1

How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

___ Days per week

77. Don't know / Not sure - SKIP TO SC01Q05
88. Do not do any moderate physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time – SKIP TO SC01Q05
99. Refused - SKIP TO SC01Q05

SC01Q04 – ONLY GET IF SC01Q03<77

On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

__:__ Hours and minutes per day

777. Don't know / Not sure
999. Refused

SC01Q05

Now, thinking about the vigorous physical activities you do [fill in (when you are not working) if "employed" or "self-employed"] in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO SC02Q01
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO SC02Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO SC02Q01

SC01Q06 – ONLY GET IF SC01Q05=1

How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

___ Days per week

77. Don't know / Not sure - SKIP TO SC02Q01

88. Do not do any moderate physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time – SKIP TO SC02Q01
99. Refused - SKIP TO SC02Q01

SC01Q07 – ONLY GET IF SC01Q05=1 AND SC01Q06=1

On days when you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

__ : __ Hours and minutes per day

777. Don't know / Not sure
999. Refused

State Added 2: Environmental Support for Physical Activity

SC02Q01

I will be asking you some questions about the neighborhood in which you live. For the following questions neighborhood is defined as the area within one-half mile or a ten-minute walk from your house.

Does your neighborhood have any sidewalks?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC02Q02

For walking at night, does your neighborhood have adequate street lighting?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC02Q03

For physical activity, do you use any private or membership only recreation facilities in your neighborhood?

1. Yes
2. No
3. MY NEIGHBORHOOD DOES NOT HAVE THESE FACILITIES.

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC02Q04

I will be asking you some questions about the community in which you live. For the following questions, community is defined as the area within 5 miles or a 10-minute drive from your house.

Do you use walking trails, parks, playgrounds, or sports fields in your community for physical activity?

1. Yes
2. No
3. MY COMMUNITY DOES NOT HAVE THESE FACILITIES

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC02Q05

Do you use shopping malls for physical activity or walking programs?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

State Added 4: Sexual Assault/Physical Violence

SC04Q01

Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about physical violence between adults. By this I mean situations in which a person hits, slaps,

pushes, or otherwise hurts or strikes another person. This includes fights between friends or family members, physical or sexual assaults, and being hit by objects or with weapons.

Within the past year, on any occasion were you hit, slapped, kicked, raped, or otherwise physically hurt by a spouse, partner, exspouse or partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO SC04Q03

7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO SC04Q03
9. Refused – SKIP TO SC04Q03

SC04Q02 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q01=1

On the most recent occasion, where did the violence take place?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

11. Your home
2. Someone else's home
3. Restaurant, bar or tavern
4. At work
5. At school
6. Outside on the street
17. Some other place

7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC04Q03

Another form of violence which affects a person's physical and mental health is sexual victimization. To help determine the extent of the problem in South Carolina, we would like to ask you about unwanted sexual experiences that you may have had either as an adult or as a child. These experiences may have involved strangers or someone you know, such as a friend, date, spouse or intimate partner, or relative.

We are asking these questions to gain more accurate information about this important issue, since most statistics underestimate the problem. We realize that this is a sensitive topic and people may feel uncomfortable with these questions. Please remember that you may refuse to answer any question and that your responses are strictly confidential.

Although this is a very sensitive issue, it is important that we are clear about the definition that we are using for sex in the following questions, since there are many different ways of defining it. When we refer to sex in the following questions, we mean any type of intercourse or penetration.

Interviewer Note: If the respondent asks for further clarification, we are including vaginal, anal, and oral sex, as well as the insertion of fingers or any other type of object into a person's vagina or anus.

If respondent asks for clarification, examples of other nonconsensual situations would include alcohol/drug intoxication, being passed out, being too young, etc.

Has anyone ever had sex with you against your will or without your consent? This would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used or you were not able to give consent for some reason.

1. Yes – SKIP TO SC04Q05
2. No

7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC04Q04 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q03=1

Has anyone ever attempted to have sex with you against your will or without your consent, but intercourse/penetration did not occur? Again, this would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used, or you were not able to give consent for some reason.

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO SC05Q01

7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO SC05Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO SC05Q01

SC04Q05 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q03=1 OR SC04Q04=1

In the past 12 months, has anyone had or attempted to have sex with you against your will or without your consent?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO SC05Q01
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO SC05Q01
9. Refused – SKIP TO SC05Q01

SC04Q06 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q05=1

The next question refers to the most recent time this happened to you during the past 12 months.

Did this most recent experience involve someone you know or a stranger?

1. Someone you know
2. A stranger
3. More than one person
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

State Added 5: Epilepsy and Seizures

SC05Q01

The next questions are about epilepsy and seizure.

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have a seizure disorder or epilepsy?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO CLOSING
7. Don't know/ Not sure – SKIP TO CLOSING
9. Refused – SKIP TO CLOSING

SC05Q02 – ONLY GET IF SC05Q01=1

Are you currently taking any medicine to control your seizure disorder or epilepsy?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC05Q03 – ONLY GET IF SC05Q01=1

How many seizures have you had in the last three months?

Interviewer's Probe: Some people may call it "convulsion," "fit," "falling out spell," "episode," "attack," "drop attack," "staring spell," or "out-of-touch."

1. None
2. One
3. More than one
4. NO LONGER HAVE EPILEPSY OR SEIZURE DISORDER –SKIP TO CLOSING
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC05Q04 – ONLY GET IF SC05Q03<=4

In the past year have you seen a neurologist or epilepsy specialist for your epilepsy or seizure disorder?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

SC05Q05 – ONLY GET IF SC05Q03<=4

During the past 30 days, to what extent has epilepsy or its treatment interfered with your normal activities like working, school, or socializing with family or friends? Would you say...

1. Not at all
2. Slightly
3. Moderately
4. Quite a bit
5. Extremely
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

CLOSING

That's my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give us information about the health practices of people in this state. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.